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LAST EDITION

ELECTIONS SHOW NEUTRALITY OF SWEDEN IS SAFE

Ten Extremists Among Socialists
Will Not Countenance War at
Any Price—Change of Gov-
ernment Is Looked For

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—It is clear from a report of the Swedish elections that the neutrality of the country is safeguarded. Among the Socialists there are about 10 extremists who will not countenance war at any price. The majority of the Liberals probably favor the Entente.

It is rumored that the King is contemplating a change of government before the next elected Riksdag meets on Jan. 15. It is reported, but not confirmed, that Oscar von Sydow, until recently Home Secretary, will be asked to form a government. He is a Conservative, with Entente leanings. The present War Minister, who is credited with being pro-German, will continue in office. Captain Dehngren, on the editorial staff of the Liberal Dagbladet, is supposed to be selected to supply a shade of liberal color.

The Dagbladet has been somewhat uncertain in its attitude, supposed to favor the Allies.

Confirmation or otherwise will be awaited with interest, because, if the rumor is well founded, it points to an attempt by the King to avoid a Socialist government and recognition of a parliamentary form of government.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

An afternoon, and evening of fierce German counter-attacks, in the effort to recover the ground lost during the last British attack, left the Germans without having recovered a single yard. The reports of the German general staff on the last battle are, it is pointed out in the British official statement, entirely misleading. Less than 2000 men were captured on the 26th than on the 20th. It is true, but for the simple reason that the effort was not intended to cover so much ground, but in the last, as in the first case, every objective was achieved. Again, the statement that the Germans held Gheluvelt is entirely true, seeing that it was not attacked, whereas no mention whatever is made of Zonnebeke, the ultimate point of the British attack, which was successfully stormed.

For the rest there are the usual reports of raids and casual fighting along all the battle fronts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report issued on Thursday reads:

Western Front—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The battle in Flanders on Wednesday raged uninterrupted from early morning until far into the night, and continued until morning in minor engagements. The battle-tried fourth army again withstood the British assault. Troops belonging to every German province shared in the success of the day, which brought the enemy forces even less gain of territory than the battle of Sept. 20.

Drumfire of unprecedented intensity preceded the attacks. Behind a wall of dust and smoke, the English infantry broke forward between Hangelare and Hollebeke, often accompanied by tanks. The enemy troops assaulting repeatedly on both sides of Langemark, were repulsed every time by our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting.

From the region east of St. Julien to the Menin-Ypres road, the English succeeded in breaking into our defensive zone to a depth of one kilometer, where, afterwards bitter and varying battles took place throughout the day.

By shifting their massed artillery effectively the enemy forces attempted to check the advance and interference of our reserves. The iron will of our regiments broke through the violence of the enemy fire and the enemy troops were driven back at many points in fresh assaults.

Especially stubborn fighting took place at the roads radiating from Zonnebeke westward yesterday and last evening for the possession of Gheluvelt. The village remained in our possession. Further south to the Comines-Ypres Canal repeated assaults by the English broke down without results and with heavy losses. The enemy troops have not renewed their attack up to the present. At least 12 English divisions have been employed on the front. They have not shaken the firmness of our defense.

On other sectors of the Flanders front and in Artois the artillery activity increased only temporarily.

The bombardment of Ostend on Tuesday night, apart from the damage done to buildings, demanded sacrifices from the population, 14 Belgians having been killed.

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NO REICHSTAG ADDRESS YET BY CHANCELLOR

Surprise and Criticism Expressed
at Postponement—Rumors of
Secret Terms to the Pope

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Berlin messages state that the Chancellor did not address the Reichstag today, after all, but is expected to address the main committee.

His decision has evoked surprise and criticism. No explanation is forthcoming, but a Berlin dispatch to the Koelnische Zeitung states that singular reports are current in Reichstag circles to the effect that a second secret note was sent to the Pope and that Germany's peace conditions were fixed in detail at a Crown Council at which Herr von Kuehlmann made certain demands concerning Belgium.

In these circumstances, the Reichstag met only to adjourn until Oct. 3, after hearing the opening speech from the President, Dr. Kaempf, who violently attacked President Wilson for trying to alienate the German people from the Kaiser and for his attitude prior to America's intervention.

NORTH DAKOTA LOYALISTS ACT

Denounce Senator Gronna for
His Attitude Toward the
War and Demand His Re-
tirement—League Rules State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Within a week two widely separated North Dakota organizations, each powerful in its field, adopted resolutions condemning the position taken by United States Senator Asle J. Gronna upon the war and on other matters, and demanding that he resign his seat to some one who is capable of representing North Dakota and who may be depended upon to do so. Other organizations have followed suit.

At Minot, such resolutions were adopted at a mass convention of United Commercial Travelers from the northwestern section of the State, assembled to bid Minot's military contingent farewell. Two days later similar resolutions, in even stronger terms, were adopted by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Grand Forks, representing scores of engineers running through North Dakota over the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways.

Sentiment against Senator Gronna is rapidly crystallizing. There are many in the State who long have recognized the ridiculous figure which he has cut in the upper House of Congress, and how thoroughly his actions have discredited the State which he has pretended to represent. They feel deeply the odium which is attached to North Dakota in the thought of thousands of easterners, who know the State only through Mr. Gronna.

But, with all of the revulsion against such misrepresentation, few are optimistic enough even to hope that North Dakota loyalists can prevent his reelection. Through the very acts which have won him the contempt of every loyal and patriotic citizen of every loyal and patriotic citizen of North Dakota towns, he has won new followers in the ranks of the Nonpartisan League in the farming district. By his very disloyalty, misinterpreted through league channels as pacifism and a stand for justice and right—above all for constitutional rights—Mr. Gronna has strengthened himself. Unless there is a revolution; unless the league slips completely; unless the league should decide to give the toga to one of its own deserving members, Senator Gronna will be in the Senate another six years, and self-respecting citizens of North Dakota

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B. & M. QUESTIONS RAISED IN COURT

In the United States District Court in Boston today Judge James M. Morton Jr. fixed Oct. 8 on which to hear arguments on the question of the payment of the semiannual interest on notes of the Connecticut River Railroad now in the hands of James H. Hustis as receiver, and amounting to \$2,000,000. The receiver paid the last semiannual interest in April by authority of the court.

As receiver of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Mr. Hustis was authorized to increase the price for car wheels \$4 a net ton.

Judge Morton also approved the salary of Receiver Hustis for the months of June, July and August and amounting to \$9062.50.

RUTH LAW BREAKS ALTITUDE RECORD

PEORIA, Ill.—Miss Ruth Law broke the altitude record for women at the implement show grounds this afternoon when she went up in her airplane 14,700 feet. The previous record of 12,800 feet was held by Miss Law.

AUSTRIA'S POLICY TOLD REICHSRAT

Economic League With Hungary,
Constitutional Reform,
Arbitration and Gradual Dis-
armament Proposed

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Vienna message states that the Lower House of the Reichsrat assembled on Tuesday and was addressed by the Premier, Dr. von Seidler, who announced that one of the Government's tasks would be the constitutional settlement of an economic Ausgleich with Hungary and the regulation of trade and political relations, especially with the German Empire.

The Premier also promised the submission to the constitutional committee of the Government's main ideas on the reform of the constitutions, designed to effect a full realization of equality for all nationalities on the basis of national autonomy, while preserving the unity of the State. After declaring that the basis of the Government's foreign policy was, as hitherto, loyalty toward its allies, he referred "with pleasure" to the papal note, and said the Government believed that agreements could be attained which, under suitable and effective guarantees, must enable armaments to be gradually and simultaneously reduced by the introduction, among other things, of obligatory arbitration for international disputes. Austria's readiness to come to an agreement with the enemy on this basis was, he said, absolutely serious and sincere and inspired by a consciousness of her strength, but if the enemy refused the proffered hand she would continue a defensive war to the utmost.

A strong Austria, in which all races felt happy was the best guarantee of a lasting peace, the Premier concluded. The Government was, therefore, striving for the reform of constitutions, and resolutely condemned the mistaken view held by some parties that Austria's salvation was to be hoped for from her enemies.

The Socialist leader, Kiofack, tried for treason in May last, was among the deputies present, as was also former Deputy Burly, who was condemned for high treason but subsequently pardoned under the Emperor's amnesty. The latter was ordered to leave the hall, and as he refused, the seating had to be adjourned three hours until he left. The question of deputies who have forfeited their mandates will now be referred to the immunity committee of the House.

According to a Vienna telegram Dr. Wimmer, Minister of Finance, announced in the lower house that a new year loan will be issued shortly and that the question of a levy on capital was being carefully considered, although extravagant hopes must not be entertained. New taxes, he added, will be raised to cover a deficit of some 650,000,000 kronen and there will be an increase in the tax on securities, coal, sugar, new wine, railway fares, and income affecting the property of the State.

He also said that the reestablishment of the monetary system will be one of the Government's chief cares and announced that gambling on the bourse would be discouraged by the restriction of credit or the withdrawal of bourse reports.

In the budget for 1917-18, presented to the House, the total expenditure is estimated at some 1,773,520,000 kronen and receipts at 311,200,000 kronen and the Government requests authority to raise a credit of 144,000,000 kronen to meet the deficit. Austria-Hungary's total war expenditure for the first three years is placed at some 2,227,440,000 kronen and that for the fourth year at 960,000,000 kronen.

During the debate, Dr. Adler, the Austrian Socialist leader, deplored the lack of any repudiation of desire for conquests in Austria's, and especially in Germany's, reply to the Pope.

A telegram to the Frankfurter Zeitung quotes the Austrian Emperor as stating to a prominent personage that Austria-Hungary's war position is excellent, but there are many internal political difficulties to be overcome, and whatever happens the unity of the state and administration must be preserved.

Meanwhile there are rumors of Count Czernin's impending resignation, the Pestli Hirpal stating that his successor will be Count Mensdorff, formerly Austrian Ambassador in London, while the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten intimates that he is being attacked, especially in Hungary, for overfriendliness to Germany. Since the receipt of these messages, the Austrian frontier has been completely closed for reasons unknown. The German post to Holland and Switzerland is also being held up.

MUNCIE NOW HAS COMMUNITY MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MUNCIE, Ind.—The city of Muncie has gone into the community market business in an effort to help to reduce the high cost of living. A producers' market has been established in two uptown squares. The council also will go into the business of buying food at wholesale, selling without profit. The market master, a retired farmer, bars all commission men. The market is open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

PROBIDAD MEMBERS ARRESTED IN MADRID

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The police have made a raid on a house in Calle Cardenal Cisneros and have arrested 11 persons belonging to a workmen's association called La Probidad, who were holding a secret meeting. It is known that these persons were acting in union with a recent strike committee. The police have seized many important papers indicating the organization and methods of this and other societies of a revolutionary tendency.

COLONEL HOUSE HEADS BUREAU

Historical, Commercial and Other
Data to Be Collected for Use
at World Peace Conference
When the Time Comes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government has established a Peace Information Bureau with Col. E. M. House in charge, the State Department announced today. At the same time the department declared, emphatically that the purpose in view has absolutely no connection with peace negotiations at this time.

Colonel House will collect historical, commercial and geographical data, such as England and France have been gathering for the past three years.

State Department officials give as an illustration of Mr. House's work the situation surrounding a railway strike. When it comes to settlement, it is pointed out, the coereers are armed with all necessary facts.

Similarly at the peace conference, those participating will want to know all the facts attaching to every subject which may arise. The department has stated officially that this Government is concerned with European territorial readjustments only to the extent of seeing that they shall be safe that the world hereafter shall be "safe for democracy."

Colonel House has no authority now to alter or to sound out either the Allies or the Teutons on the subject of peace, it is stated. The department says his work will be similar to that of a group of college professors in England and France who have been collecting information for the Allies ever since the war started.

IRISH CONVENTION AGAIN IN SESSION

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The twenty-second meeting of the Irish convention was held yesterday in Crawford Technical Institute, Cork, the chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett, presiding. The representation stage of the discussions of proposals for Ireland's future government was concluded.

Before the meeting was adjourned, a resolution expressing thanks to the Lord Mayor and citizens of Cork for their hospitality and courteous reception of the convention was passed. The members of the convention were subsequently entertained to luncheon by Lord Middleton.

SECRETARY BAKER TO SPEAK

Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, is to be the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Marlborough Oct. 24. This announcement was made today by Henry J. Harriman, president of the chamber upon his return from Washington, D. C. Another speaker will be Frank A. Scott, chairman of the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense.

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HEFLIN TAKES BACK CHARGES

Rules Committee of the House of
Representatives Decides Not
to Ask Investigation Into
Alleged Disloyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In spite of the widespread demand in the House of Representatives for an investigation of the remarks made on the floor last week by Representative Hefflin of Alabama when that member stated that "thirteen or fourteen" members of both houses had acted suspiciously and should be officially investigated, it is now likely that no investigation will be made following the findings of the House Rules Committee which were made public today. Chairman Pott today issued the following statement:

"In view of information which the committee on rules has received of a native wide investigation of the use of money furnished by the German Government, the committee on rules has decided to take no action on the several resolutions before it."

Bitterness over the Hefflin insinuations of disloyalty in the house reached a climax this afternoon when Representatives Hefflin and Norton of North Dakota engaged in a personal encounter. Mr. Norton asked permission to discuss the house rules committee decision not to press an investigation of Mr. Hefflin's charges when the Alabama member objected. Immediately Mr. Norton strode over to the latter's seat, seized him by the shoulders and shook him.

Other members of the House and the sergeant-at-arms rushed to the scene and the two struggling members were separated. Mr. Hefflin retired to the Democratic smoking room and Norton hastily left the floor.

Representative Hefflin having withdrawn his charges against the integrity of certain Congressmen, Chairman Pott of the House Rules Committee so declared on the floor today in announcing the decision of his committee against the investigations. The Alabama member's statements, he explained, were made in the heat of debate and since have been disavowed before the rules committee.

Appearing before the Rules Committee, the Alabama member urged that a general investigation be made of the whole Bernstein intrigue rather than of his remarks on the floor of the House. He denied that he had any basis for thinking that any member had actually received any of the money, but stated that some had acted suspiciously. When asked the names of these he named Senator La Follette, Representatives Mason, Britten, Baer and Norton as men who by their actions on the floor of the House had given reason to believe that they were not as patriotic as they should be.

The demand for an inquiry has been insistent since Representative Hefflin of Alabama made his statement on the day that Secretary Lansing published the message in which the former German Ambassador asked Berlin for a fund of \$50,000 to "influence Congress, as on former occasions." Representative Hefflin said he could name "13 or 14 members" of Congress who had acted suspiciously on various occasions.

In reply to intimations circulated in certain quarters for the past two days to the effect that Mr. Hefflin had been "rebuked" by the President for his statement, Secretary Tumulty on Thursday gave out a statement saying that Representative Hefflin was one of the staunchest friends of the President and had given hearty support to all the administration measures for prosecuting a successful war.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER SUNK

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The Russian destroyer, Okhotnik, has been mined and sunk with the loss of all persons aboard, except 11, an official statement announced today.

ARMY AND NAVY MEN INVOLVED IN SPYING WORK

Arrests Expected at San Francisco in Connection With the
Schneider Activities

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Eight army and navy men are believed to be involved in the spying activities of Edwin F. Schneider, alleged master spy. It became known today. When Schneider was ordered transferred from the custody of the civil to the military authorities, word came of reports of spy developments in the army and navy.

Five of the men whose arrest is expected at any moment are said to be in the aviation corps. One is a recruiting officer and the other two are said to be engineers in the navy.

It is understood the men will be accused of having given information to Schneider valuable to the German Government.

At the time of Schneider's arrest he was attempting to leave the country on a Swedish vessel after sundry attempts to enlist, one of which resulted in his spending at least 24 hours at Ft. McDowell, San Francisco.

Four Austrians, said to have been intimate with Schneider, are held by Federal authorities at Laredo, Tex.

MAYOR DENIES \$10,000 REPORT

Mr. Curley, in Bonding Case
Hearing, Says He Never Au-
thorized Assertion Concerning
Money for Jamaicaaway Home

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, told the Boston Finance Commission and Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the commission, at the final session of its long investigation into the bonding business done by the city with employees and city contractors, that he had never authorized, as worded, the statement in December, 1915, wherein it was asserted that Mr. Curley had built his residence in the Jamaicaaway with \$10,000 of money received from the sale of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

He said he got no money from Francis L. Daly for his interest in the plumbing business, that one of his secretaries, he did not know which, had written the statement, "In the heat of a city campaign." Mayor Curley said he had not thought it worth while denying the statement, even though it was over his name because the "Finance Commission, as conducted, is merely a political organization, and is conducting this inquiry for political effect." The Mayor declared that Chairman John R. Murphy of the Finance Commission had been on both sides of Boston's Democratic political factions, and that he "played both ends against the middle."

With the conclusion of the examination of Mayor Curley in the School Committee room in Mason Street at a few minutes before noon today, the bonding inquiry, Chairman Murphy announced, came to a close. It came after Mayor Curley agreed with Attorney Hurlburt that it would be better procedure for the city to advertise for its official bonding agency than the present practice which the Mayor did not defend but asserted "was a custom coming down from 1822."

"You have made a constructive criticism," said Mayor Curley when Attorney Hurlburt asked him if the city should not advertise for its bonding agencies. He said that he would consider it and act upon it. The insuring of city automobiles, elevators and boilers is ceasing with the expiration of the policies written, the Mayor admitted. This, at the behest of the finance commission.

The Mayor said to Mr. Hurlburt that he should have answered the communication of the finance commission asking him to explain the statement of December, 1915, concerning the \$10,000 fund he purported to say he had used to begin the erection of his Jamaicaaway home, had he believed the commission's demand to be in good faith. "I would have answered it," said the Mayor to Mr. Hurlburt, "were the commission composed of such men as yourself; but I know them. I knew the time to answer the commission to be on the stump next December."

The Mayor admitted that he played practical politics against practical politics. Daniel H. Coakley, Mr. Curley's personal counsel, insisted that Attorney Hurlburt was time and again reading into the record of the proceedings for the commission and the press, meanings that were unjust to the Mayor of Boston.

Mayor Curley admitted freely that he had favored the bonding business done by Peter J. Fitzgerald. He said that he had to say little or nothing to any city employee or city contractor for they knew Peter J. Fitzgerald to be the father-in-law of Francis L. Daly and that Francis L. Daly and Mayor Curley were personal and political friends for a lifetime.

"They are keen, that's all," said Mayor Curley when Mr. Hurlburt pressed him as to why the bonding business was turned away wholesale from the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company to the National

(Continued on page two, column three)

BANKERS URGED BY MR. McADOO TO HELP IN LOAN

Secretary of Treasury Says That
the Failure of a Single Issue
of Bonds Would Be Worse
Than a Defeat in Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Secretary of Treasury McAdoo told the American Bankers Association that, if the United States had submitted to the dictates of Germany with regard to freedom of American shipping on the seas, the Kaiser would have accomplished more destruction on American farms and in American factories and mines than he could achieve with all the armies and navies of his empire.

The Kaiser, he said, could have brought ruin to the American people and by one stroke of his pen could have excluded more than \$3,400,000,000 of commerce and American vessels from all intercourse with Great Britain, France and Italy. Secretary McAdoo called attention to the revelations of German intrigue and said that every effort should be made to stamp out this menace now trespassing on America's rights within her own borders.

He reviewed the causes for "America's entrance into the war, praised American bankers for their support of the Government and discussed the second Liberty Loan which he felt assured would be fully subscribed.

The country would have to raise by additional bond issues between \$13,000,000,000 and \$14,000,000,000 in addition to the revenue from taxation for the fiscal year ending June 30. He estimated that \$5,000,000,000 would represent additional loans to the Allies.

"The failure of a single issue of Government bonds," the Secretary told the bankers, "would be worse for the United States than a disaster upon the field of battle."

"This forthcoming bond issue," he said, "is pitted against a corresponding loan in Germany. Let us meet the boast of a successful subscription campaign in the Teutonic Empire by a subscription to our second Liberty Loan on the 27th day of October—nine days after the close of the German loan—which will make clear to the German military despotism that the United States marshals not alone her brave soldiers upon the field, her invincible navy on the high seas, her industries throughout the length and breadth of the land, but as well her financial resources, and that she is determined to use them all without stint and regardless of sacrifice to vindicate American rights, outraged too frequently by German infamies."

"Let us answer her challenge by making clear to the world that the people of the United States, with transcendent love of justice and of country, stand solidly behind their great President and support unequivocally the purposes of this war."

Secretary McAdoo also stated that before June 30, 1918, the United States must raise, by additional bond issues, between \$13,000,000,000 and \$14,000,000,000, and he said that approximately \$5,000,000,000 of this was to go as loans to the Allies.

"To raise \$13,000,000,000 to \$14,000,000,000 on or before June 30, 1918, by the sale of bonds in recurring instalments," he added, "might seem to some people an impossible task."

"It is indeed a stupendous undertaking," he said, "but it is not impossible for the United States. It is not easy but it can be done. Our resources are adequate; our will is perfect; our bravery is indomitable and our success is certain."

"We have only to pull together—bankers, lawyers, doctors, manufacturers, farmers, wage earners, laborers, men and women alike, Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts and every other class of people—and we can accomplish the task."

The Secretary also said that the second Liberty Loan would be more attractive to the small investor than the first because the new bonds are to bear 4 per cent interest and will be exempt from all taxes except super-income, excess profits and inheritance levies, whereas the bonds of the first loan were exempt from super-taxes, which gave the wealthy men somewhat of an advantage.

Reasserting America's reasons for entering the world conflict, the Secretary declared:

"It has been repeatedly stated that the United States entered this war to make liberty and democracy secure throughout the world. While that is true, it must always be remembered that America entered the war for a more immediate reason.

"Noble and idealistic as is her championship of universal democracy, she entered this war primarily because of the persistent insults and aggressions of Germany, and wanton disregard of American rights within our own borders as well as upon the high seas, the contemptuous violation of international law and the ruthless destruction of German life and property."

Pro-German propaganda in this country was denounced by Mr. McAdoo in these words:

"It is well for the American people to realize the hypocrisy and disloyalty of all these efforts and to determine to stamp them out relentlessly and remorselessly, because the inter-

ests of the nation must at no time be imperiled more by the traitors within their walls than by the enemies without."

Details of the Loan

On Oct. 1, \$3,000,000,000 of 4 Per Cent Bonds Will Be Offered

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Details of the second Liberty Loan, which is to be offered to the public on Oct. 1, have been announced by Secretary McAdoo.

The chief features are: Amount—Three billion dollars or more, the excess not to exceed one-half of the amount of oversubscription.

Terms of Bonds—Maturity 25 years; redeemable at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury in 20 years.

Denominations of Bonds—\$50 and multiples of \$50.

Interest Rate—Four per cent, payable semiannually on Nov. 15 and May 15.

Terms of Payment—Two per cent upon application, 18 per cent Nov. 15, 40 per cent Dec. 14 and 40 per cent Jan. 15, 1918.

The privilege of converting bonds of this issue into bonds of any succeeding issue bearing a higher interest rate than 4 per cent during the period of the war is extended.

Secretary McAdoo's announcement says:

"With the approval of the President I have determined to offer on Oct. 1, 1917, \$3,000,000,000 or more of United States of America 4 per cent convertible gold bonds, due on Nov. 15, 1942, and subject to redemption at the option of the United States at par and accrued interest on and after Nov. 15, 1927. The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 15, 1917, and the interest will be payable on May 15 and Nov. 15 in each year.

"The exact amount of bonds to be issued under this offering will depend on the amount of subscriptions received. It is, of course, to be remembered that subscriptions considerably in excess of \$3,000,000,000 will be received and in the event the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of \$3,000,000,000 to the extent of not over one-half of the sum by which the subscriptions received exceed \$3,000,000,000. In other words, if \$3,000,000,000 to the extent of \$5,000,000,000 are filed, \$4,000,000,000 of bonds may be allotted.

"The bonds will be offered as before at par and accrued interest and will be in denominations of \$50 and multiples thereof.

"The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state or any of the possessions of the United States or by any local taxing authority, except (A) estate or inheritance taxes, and (B) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profit taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations.

"The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (B) above.

"If a subsequent series of bonds, not including United States certificates of indebtedness, war-saving certificates and other obligations maturing not more than five years from the issue of such obligations, respectively, bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per cent per annum, shall under the authority of said act approved Sept. 24, 1917, or any other act, be issued by the United States before the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government (the date of such termination to be fixed by proclamation of the President of the United States), then the holders of bonds of the present series shall have the privilege, at the option of the several holders, of converting their bonds, at par, into bonds bearing such higher rate of interest at the issue price of bonds of such subsequent series, not less than par, with an adjustment of accrued interest.

"Such conversion privilege must be exercised, if at all, at any time within the period, after the public offering of bonds of such subsequent series, beginning at the date of issue of bonds of such subsequent issue, as such date shall be fixed in such public offerings, and terminating six months after such date of issue and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall have prescribed.

"The bonds to be issued upon such conversion of bonds of the present series shall be substantially the same in form and terms as shall be prescribed by, or pursuant to, law with respect to the bonds of such subsequent series, not only as to interest rate but also as to convertibility (if future bonds be issued at a still higher rate of interest) or nonconvertibility and as to exemption from taxation, if any, and in all other respects, except that the bonds issued upon such conversion shall have the same dates of maturity, of principal and of interest, and be subject to the same terms of redemption before maturity as the bonds converted, and such bonds shall be issued from time to time if and when and to the extent that the privileges of conversion so conferred shall arise and shall be exercised.

"If the privilege of conversion so conferred shall once arise, and shall not be exercised with respect to any bonds of the present series within the period above prescribed, then such privileges shall terminate as to such bonds and shall not arise again though thereafter bonds be issued bearing interest at a higher rate or rates than 4 per cent per annum.

"Subscription for the bonds must reach the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., a federal reserve bank or branch thereof, or some incorporated bank or trust company in the United States (not including outlying

territories and possessions) on or before the close of business, Oct. 27, 1917. The application must be accompanied by a payment of 2 per cent of the amount applied for, and subordinated installments upon bonds allotted will be due as follows: Eighteen per cent on Nov. 15, 1917, 40 per cent on Dec. 14, 1917, 40 per cent on Jan. 15, 1918.

"On the latter date, accrued interest on the deferred installments will also be payable.

"I am very glad to be able to announce that by authorizing the engraving of these bonds with only four coupons attached instead of the full number of 50, it will be possible to have the actual bonds ready for delivery as soon as full payments are completed, thus avoiding the trouble and delay incident to the issue of interim receipts or temporary bonds. On and after Nov. 15, 1919, the holders of the bonds will have opportunity to exchange them for new bonds having attached thereto coupons for the balance of the period for which the bonds will run.

"It is also expected that on or about Oct. 10, 1917, there will be in the hands of the several federal reserve banks a supply of these new bonds ready for immediate delivery to subscribers in amounts not in excess of \$1000 to any one subscriber against payment in full, thereby avoiding, in such cases, the trouble incident to waiting until after allotment for delivery.

"Plans are also being perfected whereby the banks all over the country can obtain bonds for the making of prompt delivery against these small subscriptions. As the bonds will bear interest from Nov. 15, and as those who pay in full prior to the time will not obtain any interest on their money until that date, this is offered as an alternative proposition to those who are anxious to obtain immediate possession of the bonds for which they subscribe. The reason this offer will be limited to amounts of not over \$1000 to any one subscriber is that all subscriptions in excess of this amount will be subject to allotment.

"The campaign for the sale of these bonds will be open Monday, Oct. 1, and will close Saturday, Oct. 27. I confidently hope that when the campaign is over it will be found that the total number of subscribers is at least 10,000,000 and the total subscriptions in excess of \$5,000,000,000. Such a response would be notice to our enemies that the American people as a whole intend to support with all their power their Government in the vigorous prosecution of this war and the achievement of an early and lasting peace."

Women to Sell Bonds

Committee Announces One-Third of Sales Is Task Set for Them

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, which has begun a two-day session here, has announced that one-third of the sales in the coming Liberty Loan campaign is the task which they have set for the women of the country. Mrs. McAdoo is the chairman of the committee. Secretary McAdoo and Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board addressed the conference.

RECENT GERMAN BATTLE LOSSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—General Maurice had something to say in an interview yesterday in regard to the progress of British efforts to gain complete control of the ridge known as Zonnebeke and Passchendaele, following the capture of which the British army will find opening before it nothing but the plain of Flanders.

Referring to the long pause in the operations which had just been broken, General Maurice said it had caused apparently some depression in the country. The reason for it was found in the rain and mud of August in Flanders. "Flanders mud," he said, "is scarcely less formidable than the mountains on the Italian front, which I have lately visited. It means that the bringing forward of guns, munitions and infantry is a matter of enormous labor and enormous expenditure of time and when the enemy gets time, he is able to make his preparations more adequate, and more deliberate preparation than ordinary is necessary.

"In this case, in fact, the delay made necessary on our part the preparation of a fresh battle. But this policy has been fully justified by the results."

General Maurice showed a map on which was marked not only the original objectives of the various "pushes" but the results actually achieved.

From this map it was apparent that the latest push had been still more successful than any of the others in the effort completely to achieve its limited objectives, although the ground gained was of far more value to the Germans, as it brought the British considerably nearer to that command of the ridge which will enable them to debouch on the Flanders plain, and the resistance had been, therefore, all the more severe. In fact, as a result of the additional delay, the British action on this occasion absolutely won all their objectives very quickly and with little loss.

General Maurice referred to the German system of holding their front by slight forces, establishing a system of interconnected shell holes, supported by now well-known "pill boxes," behind which their reserves were massed for attacks in dense formation, as soon as the British got through their pill boxes. The report of generals, who had witnessed the fighting on that front in 1914, was that there had never been any slaughter of Germans comparable to that of Sept. 20. In the recent fighting dozens of counter-attacks had been literally swept away before reaching the British trenches.

"Remember," General Maurice said, "the fighting since July 31 constitutes one battle, the result of which in

wastage of Germans is the most important point. Germany is fighting her hardest to keep us off the ridge. When we gain it completely, the question will be: Can we exploit it? That will depend on our reserves. I have frequently given you figures of the comparative wastage of British and German reserves and the figures are still very satisfactory. Since July 31, the Germans have thrown into the fight 75 per cent more divisions than the British have done."

MAYOR DENIES \$10,000 REPORT

(Continued from page one)

Surety Company early in the present administration. "City employees are keen but the contractors are keener. They will send a political victory six months ahead and know what to do."

"If a contractor is the lowest bidder he gets the contract. This administration has a record of 96 per cent of its contracts let to lowest bidder and that's a better record than any other. These people scent success six months ahead."

The Mayor intimated that he expected Andrew J. Peters to be his chief opponent this winter in the campaign for Mayor. He declared that the Finance Commission is paid \$30,000 a year and that it has been money wasted for Boston as the commission had spent one year and a half on this bonding inquiry. "The chairman said the other day," declared the Mayor, "that this bonding inquiry would result in the election of Andrew J. Peters. I don't think it will."

Attorney Coakley again objected to Attorney Hurlburt's method of questioning the Mayor which caused Mr. Curley to remark: "You can't get front page notice in the newspapers without this kind of attack. Mr. Coakley, The Finance Commission needs this to exist."

The Mayor stepped to the stand at a little after 10 o'clock. He said he had known Francis L. Daly all his life and that they were friends. Then Mr. Curley said: "It isn't necessary to spar over preliminaries. Mr. Hurlburt, whatever Mr. Daly said to you I'll admit to be the truth. He is a personal and a political friend of mine."

He said that Mr. Daly had offered him a one-third interest in his plumbing business a short time before he was elected Mayor. He admitted his long-time friendship for Peter J. Fitzgerald as well. The Mayor then defined a political friend, upon insistence of Mr. Hurlburt, as "one who lives in the same city with you and supports you politically."

He said he entered the Daly plumbing supply firm in November, 1913, and retired from it the middle or latter part of January, 1914. No papers were drawn up, and there is nothing to show that the Mayor was ever in the firm. No money passed at all, he declared, in the transaction. He said the only money he ever got from Mr. Daly was when the latter, as treasurer of the Democratic City Committee, would give him some money for campaign purposes alone.

Then the statement of December, 1915, was brought up and the fact that there had been a municipal campaign for city councilmen and recall of Mayor Curley. The Mayor said he did not write the statement which declared the \$10,000 with which he started his Jamaica residence came from the sale of his plumbing interest. He said he did not see the statement till after he read it in the papers.

The Mayor said the statement contained some "four or five" misstatements. "I was too busy to contradict them," he explained when pressed by Mr. Hurlburt. The Mayor said that some one of his secretaries at that time, Mr. Reardon, Mr. Wilcox or Mr. Dolan or some campaign worker, might have written the statement. He did not think Mr. Dolan could have done it, but it was possible.

The Mayor insisted, despite repeated questionings by Attorney Hurlburt, that he had not written the statement, nor signed it, nor even seen it until after it was in the morning papers. He said he could not give any idea as to which one of his secretaries wrote the statement. He admitted that while he knew the statement would mislead some people in Boston, he did not think it important to do so at the time. He said the man who wrote the statement must have gathered what he wrote from talk in Boston.

The Mayor said it was not his habit to contradict what is printed about him, for if he did so it would be taking up most of his time. He pointed out that the statement was false, as it contained an accusation to the effect that Mr. Storror had concealed assets from the Income Tax Commissioner, which was later disproved. The Mayor pointed out that his Jamaica house cost \$22,000, instead of \$15,000 as the statement declared. He said there was a mortgage of \$15,000 on his residence and land. He said interior fixtures from the H. H. Rogers place should be \$1800, instead of \$1100, as the article had stated.

Mr. Hurlburt asked Mr. Curley if the Mayor of a great city as Boston should allow the people to be misled. The Mayor declared that he did not think many persons would be misled, that he had not regarded the matter of serious importance at best and that when the Finance Commission began to demand him to explain the differences between the statement and Mr. Daly's testimony he intended to do so in the proper time "which was on the stump and in December," he asserted.

"I don't admit I caused that article to be published," said the Mayor in answer to questions. "I knew an article was to be published." He denied that he ordered the article to be written as it was. He did not dictate its contents. Here he grew heated and accused Mr. Hurlburt of "trying to put it on" him.

He said when asked why he had not complied with the request of the Finance Commission and explained away the apparent differences between himself and Mr. Daly: "I knew what kind

of cattle I was fighting. I knew how useless such a proceeding would be. I didn't think it my duty to correct that statement, knowing the papers of Boston, the Finance Commission and Boston political conditions."

Mr. Hurlburt dwelt upon the fact that the Mayor of Boston had allowed a statement bearing his own name and emanating from his office and containing several misstatements, which he now admitted, to remain as he stated for nearly two years undisturbed although its truth had been assailed by the Mayor's own friend, Mr. Daly.

Here Attorney Coakley insisted that Mr. Hurlburt be more fair and question the Mayor of Boston as though in court. The Mayor retorted that it was for publicity and campaign effect that the whole inquiry was staged as it was. Of the statement the Mayor said: "I wasn't disturbed about the statement. The election was settled. I didn't care a continental what the public thought of it."

He then explained why he had paid no attention to the Finance Commission's demand for an explanation saying that it was an effort to embarrass the administration and he charged the chairman with saying that the inquiry would be in Mr. Peters' interests in the approaching mayoralty contest.

"This inquiry deceives no one except the members of the Finance Commission who are conducting it," said Mr. Curley.

Harking back again to the December statement, Mr. Hurlburt asked of the Mayor: "Do you think the public believed you lied when that statement was made?"

Mr. Coakley objected strenuously and the question was withdrawn and put in such a way that the Mayor admitted again that the statement contained matter untrue. Again he denied responsibility for it and its contents. He admitted that up until today he had never denied it or its contents. He refused to stand by the statement or admit that he ever had done so.

When the Mayor accused Chairman Murphy of the commission of having been on both sides of Boston democratic politics and of playing both ends against the middle there was applause in the room, which was crowded and the chairman promptly declared this must not take place again on penalty of expulsion.

When the Mayor made this statement concerning Chairman Murphy, Attorney Hurlburt told Mr. Curley that he must not insult the commission.

The Mayor replied, "I am not insulting the commission, I am only telling the truth."

Attorney Hurlburt again protested, "You must not insult the commission."

The Mayor retorted, "I am not insulting the commission. I am only telling the truth."

Thereupon the attorney said, "I will call your attention to the statute under which this commission has its being, to assure you that it gives the commission the remedy in case it is asked."

Mayor Curley came back with the declaration, "I did not think to tell the truth was an insult." This closed the incident.

The bonding questioning followed and the Mayor said that \$3500 was all that the city paid for its own bonds. He denied that the National Surety Company was protected by his administration and when Contractor Sprissel was spoken of as having abandoned his work, and the bonding company not pressed to make good, the Mayor demanded the law department to be consulted, not him.

He declared that he had asked the Finance Commission to help him get a lower priced bonding concern, that it had referred him to the Singer company, but the company had not been able to give the price proposed.

The Mayor said he did not know the Boston & Maine railroad nor the city of New York got bonding done cheaper than Boston does. He said if that was the case the Finance Commission should have told him of the fact months ago when he asked it to help him. He read into the record his correspondence with the commission to prove that he had asked for a better company than the National in price. He read the commission's offer of a concern which could not do so as promised and later the commission's acknowledgment of that fact.

Then the hearing ended with the Mayor and Mr. Hurlburt agreeing that advertising for a city official bonding company would be the right thing to do.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—An official statement issued on Thursday says:

On Tuesday night our naval airplanes dropped many tons of bombs, making several direct hits, on the railroad lines at the Thourout Junction, the Lichtvelde Junction and the Cortemarck Junction. All our machines returned safely.

NOTICE OF INTERPELLATION

PARIS, France (Friday)—Jules Roche, member of the Chamber of Deputies from Ardeche and former Minister of Commerce and the Colonies, has given notice of an interpellation of the Government concerning the measures it proposes to take toward the substitution of "a really democratic Constitution" for the Constitution of 1875. The Chamber of Deputies yesterday decided to fix a date later for a discussion of the interpellation.

ENVER PASHA LEAVES GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin telegram states that Enver Pasha arrived at German main headquarters on Tuesday with a large military suite and left for Constantinople again the same evening after conferring with von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff on military and political questions.

PREMIER'S VISIT STARTS QUERIES

Spanish Journals Speculate on Senor Dato Going to San Sebastian to See King—Food Control to Be Consolidated

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—There are numerous comments on the reasons for Senor Dato's visit to the King at San Sebastian, and all the Premier's denials will not remove the impression that there is want of agreement in the Cabinet and that a crisis may soon arise.

Several newspapers declare that the Premier's journey is in some measure due to telegrams received from Barcelona, on the feeling there in regard to restrictive measures now being taken by the United States against Spain, which have created uneasiness among representatives of the cotton industry in Catalonia. On the other hand, the Foreign Minister, the Marqués de Lema, has received a telegram from the Spanish Ambassador at Washington of a reassuring character, stating that the report of withdrawal of permission to export certain articles of commerce to Spain is unfounded, except as regarding coal.

The question of food supplies and food control, which has been very difficult in Spain for some time past, is now reaching an acute stage, necessitating a more thorough and determined action on the part of the Government. The Premier accordingly announces that he is about to establish a new authority in which will be concentrated all the powers which have so far dealt with food. Hitherto the matter has been in different ways under the management chiefly of the ministries of the Interior, Finance and Public Works. No new minister, however, will be appointed.

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NEW WAR BOND ISSUE IN BRITAIN TO GET SUPPORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Details are now available of the Government's new form of war borrowing. The new issue is to be called the National War Bonds and the first day on which subscriptions will be taken will be Tuesday next. The offer will continue open indefinitely, until further notice. Prospectuses will be available on Monday.

Chief features of the new issue are as follows: There is no limit to the amount of issue. The bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent, or free of income tax at 4 per cent. The issue price will be £100 per cent payable on application. The denomination of the bonds will be in amounts of £50 upward, redeemable in five, seven or 10 years. There will be four different classes of bonds from which to choose. Five per cent repayable in 1922 at 102, 5 per cent repayable in 1924 at 103, 5 per cent repayable in 1927 at 105, and income tax compounded bonds repayable in 1927 at 100.

"There are certain conversion rights whereby the bonds are convertible into any future war loan and the holders of some classes of existing Government paper may convey into the above, seven or ten year bonds at par, or into 4 per cent bonds, the interest on which is exempt from liability to income tax, other than the super-tax. These bonds are acceptable for payment of inheritance tax, excess profits duty, or munitions exchequer payments. Bonds held by aliens will be exempt from all British taxes, present or future, and the same applies to holders not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

The Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, met prominent British bankers in "the parlor" of the Bank of England today to explain the principal features of the forthcoming issue of national war bonds. He was given a very cordial reception. At a subsequent meeting, where he addressed the principal bank managers and officials, it is reported that the Premier did not enter into himself to financial matters, touching on wider subjects and with great confidence as to the Allies' position in the war.

It appears that the general tone of the meeting was cheerful and optimistic and apparently the new Government issue is to receive enthusiastic support from all sections of the financial community.

PREMIER QUILTS SOVIET BUREAU

Russian Democratic Conference to Seek Agreement on Form Government Should Take Till Constitutional Assembly Meets

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Mr. Kerensky, in conjunction with fellow-members, has resigned from the bureau of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The soldiers' party of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has elected an executive committee in which nine out of the 19 seats were captured by Maximalists.

At today's democratic conference, it is reported that the discussions will be based upon the realization of a formula to bring about frank cooperation between the Government and the democratic organizations and an endeavor will be made to agree upon the form the government will take till the constituent assembly meets. Those responsible for the organization of today's conference, after first deciding not to provide special seats for allied diplomatic representatives, eventually reconsidered the matter and have provided two boxes for the diplomatic corps.

The first session of the conference will be mainly occupied in hearing statements from the Soviets and Peasants' councils' presidents and Mr. Kerensky is also expected to speak. It is reported that Mr. Lenin has returned to Petrograd and orders for his arrest have been issued, should he be found in the arrest, but it is understood the arrest will not be carried out in today's conference hall.

General Kaledin's Position

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The Cossack congress at Novo Tcherkassk has declared the impossibility of General Kaledin proceeding to headquarters as, in the opinion of the congress, it would not be safe for him to do so. This decision is the outcome of headquarters' request for the Hetman's presence there.

It has been recently stated that Mr. Terestchenko had resigned from the Cabinet, thus solving the question of the formation of a purely Socialist ministry, but in a subsequent semi-official announcement Mr. Terestchenko is stated to have explained to Mr. Kerensky, on his return from headquarters, that he felt the conditions under which the Government existed were abnormal, but that having regard to the international aspect he saw the expediency of his resignation until the appointment of his successor. His announcement concludes by stating his inability to remain a member of the ministry at all, unless an independent and firm Government is established.

Praise for Russian Women

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—An army order issued on Thursday gives high praise to the second women's fighting detachment at the front. Although they arrived at a time of great difficulty, owing to the destruction of roads by rains and confusion caused by the retreating demoralized troops, nevertheless the women were perfectly disciplined and showed "that they were conscious of their duty of defending the fatherland." In tactics the women are described as having been efficient, especially in close formation work. The women served in a Turkish rifle division, famous for hard marching, but kept up with the men, tramping along in their heavy equipment 20 or 30 miles a day.

THE SOKOLIMOFF CASE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—It is reported that Mme. Soukholimoff has applied for permission to accompany to prison her husband, General Soukholimoff, who has been condemned to penal servitude for life, and the prisoner's counsel has appealed to the Court of Cassation.

ENVOY TO AMERICA RETURNS TO FRANCE

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Henry Franklin-Bouillon, who was appointed to the newly created post of Minister of Missions abroad in the recent reorganization of the French Cabinet, returned today from his visit to the United States, where he urged a plan for cooperation in war legislation by the parliamentary bodies of the nations at war with the Central Powers.

M. Franklin-Bouillon expressed in the warmest terms his appreciation of the treatment accorded him in America. The Paris newspapers comment extensively on his report of his trip and give particular prominence to an interview in which he describes his leave-taking with President Wilson. With a final shake of his visitor's hand, says M. Franklin-Bouillon, the President said to him:

"To the last man, to the last dollar, the whole force of the United States is at your service."

It appears that the general tone of the meeting was cheerful and optimistic and apparently the new Government issue is to receive enthusiastic support from all sections of the financial community.

Whereas, A. J. Gronna, one of the United States senators from North Dakota, opposed in the United States Senate the adoption of the war conscription law and the adoption of other measures necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and has stated that he would work for the repeal of said conscription act; and,

Whereas, these acts of United States Senator Gronna do not represent the will of the people of North Dakota, and have brought great shame

must swallow their disappointment as best they may.

The United Commercial Travelers, whose membership embraces practically all the traveling salesmen of standing in North Dakota

LEGISLATION IN UNITED KINGDOM

Survey of Work Done During Mr. Lloyd George's First Parliamentary Session—Parliament Behind Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England.—The House of Commons is well filled. Its keen and unfailing sense of the historic occasion has brought members from distant corners of the United Kingdom and the "floor" is uncomfortably crowded. Members perform all on the upper steps of the gangways. The galleries are all well filled, the distinguished strangers' gallery and the members' gallery which face the Speaker's chair, being crowded. American and other overseas journalists pack the front bench of the members' gallery, while across the way, above the Speaker's chair the press gallery is full to overflowing with British pressmen. The ladies' gallery, above and behind the speaker's chair, has the grille in front of it and lies in comparative obscurity, but behind that also there is a hint of unusual rustle and movement.

Ministers rise from the treasury bench and mutter, or drone, or gabble, but rarely deliver with any distinctness answers to questions. Only Mr. G. H. Roberts, perhaps, rises and delivers a reply in a loud, sonorous voice, half schoolmaster, half drill sergeant, which, one thinks, must carry to the outer lobbies. Hundreds of order papers rustle as the members turn another page. In the semidarkness behind the Speaker's chair, secretaries, members, messengers move to and fro. Now one notes among them a distinct new staff of interest. A short, stout figure in a closely-fitting morning suit, hurries with short, alert steps down the passage which leads to the door behind the Speaker's chair. His eager, forceful personality is plain for any stranger to read, even from the distance of the members' gallery. A moment later and Mr. Lloyd George has appeared from behind the chair to the right of the Speaker's and made his way, plunging through a mass of ministerial legs, to the place reserved for him on the treasury bench.

He has scarcely taken his seat when another black-coated figure appears from behind the chair, this time on the Speaker's left. He stands there for a moment smiling amiably and without embarrassment at his friends, the diffused light from the ceiling above lighting his silver hair. Then he also moves to his seat on the front bench. In this way do Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith make their first appearance before the House of Commons after the events of December, when, by what he subsequently described as a "well-organized and carefully engineered conspiracy," Mr. Asquith, who, for seven years of peace and nearly two years and a half of war, had guided the destinies of the country, was overthrown, and the one-time foe of all Toryism took his place with three leading Tories as his chief advisers.

The interest of the session just closed is, that it is the first under the premiership of Mr. Lloyd George. There is a certain justice in the contention of the Government's supporters—not that the Government has any opponents in the old sense—to the effect that the parliamentary war has passed from the stalemate of trench warfare to a war of movement. History may well be left to decide the place of the present Government's achievements, as compared with those of previous governments which steered the country through the most dangerous crisis that ever faced a nation, accepted all unprepared, the challenge of a great autocracy, raised an army from zero to millions, and solved satisfactorily one vital problem after another. At any rate, under Mr. Lloyd George's leadership, the national pulse has been given a new and vigorous impulsion. It has had the advantage that it has not had to fight such vigorous opposition in Parliament and press. Despite the fact that he considered he had been overthrown by a dishonest conspiracy, Mr. Asquith, from the first day of the session to the last, has given the Government entire support. Indeed his powerful influence in the House of Commons has been exerted in its favor on several occasions when its continued existence has been in jeopardy. He has stood out on these occasions as the most conspicuous personality in Parliament, and his sure grasp of main issues, his periodic and eloquent re-assertion of the national ideals and aims, his instinct for the right word and the right action, have not only been freely at the Government's disposal, but have enabled him to render unique services to the country and the Entente cause.

Mr. Lloyd George has not been seen a great deal in the House of Commons during his first session as Prime Minister. His power and influence have been more behind the scenes than otherwise. Without question he has been a great energizing, vitalizing force in administrative affairs since the war began and as such his influence has been plainly apparent during the past seven months. He has created new ministries of labor, reconstruction, shipping, food, pensions, national services, the first named constituting an epoch-making innovation. He has called into consultation the first of Imperial War Cabinets. He has hastened the movement of nearly every wheel in the vast war machine which he directs. And every now and again he has used his remarkable platform gifts, his knack for the vivid, popular phrase to restate the coun-

try's war aims in a way preeminently calculated to appeal to the mass of the people.

Today there is no party. Parliament stands behind the Government, whatever it is. In the opening stages of the war Parliament permitted itself to suffer the obvious, but not necessarily unavoidable consequences, it became largely a mere echo of the Government. In recent months Parliament has avoided this fault. It has worked hard and has been more vigilant in watching and criticizing the work of the Government than ever before. Its criticisms, with one or two negligible and melancholy exceptions, as Mr. Asquith would say, have been dictated by one purpose only, to see that there is no faltering in the vigorous prosecution of the war, in the pursuit of the war aims of the Entente. They have been helpful, not hindering, and in many instances Parliament, while vigilant in its criticism, has got through important work with astonishing rapidity.

Some of Mr. Lloyd George's schemes have been successful and some have not. The War Cabinet was to be a body concerning itself with the day-to-day conduct of the war, and the coordinating of the work of the departments was left to the new secretariat. The difficulties of this arrangement were noted at the time in this paper and apparently they were not surmounted. At any rate, Lord Curzon recently stated that half the time of the War Cabinet was taken up with coordinating the work of the departments. The experiment of making business men ministers has had its good and bad points. Mr. Neville Chamberlain's department failed and is now seen to have had no chance under the conditions laid down for him. Lord Devonport, as Food Controller, failed in some respects and was successful in others. Sir Albert Stanley has achieved success at the Board of Trade, but so did Mr. Runciman. Mr. Fisher has not yet had time to justify himself, but confidence in him is as strong as ever on the part of those who are alive to what education means and who are also aware of the difficulty of carrying through any genuine measure of educational reform. Sir Joseph Maclay, the Shipping Controller, is also reputed to have achieved striking success in his task of utilizing the national shipping resources to the best advantage and supplementing them with all the speed that may be. The most spectacular success of the business men appointments has been Sir Eric Geddes, who has passed from one success to another, and is now First Sea Lord. He starts his military career in the humble rank of brigadier-general, "returns left" as a major-general, "returns right" as a vice-admiral and equally suddenly becomes a mere "civilian," has played a conspicuous part in solving all the material problems of the war, transport at the front, transport at home, the production of munitions commensurate with the needs of millions of soldiers, the provision and utilization of shipping. Now he has his chance with the submarine problem which remains unsolved, though not unchecked.

As to the business of the session, for the "human interest" of the session is of even less import in war time than in peace, in contrast with the work accomplished. Seventy measures of greater or less importance have been added to the statute book. Some of them are of epoch-making importance. The Corn Production Bill, which gives a bounty to the farmer for his industry in growing food, especially where none was grown before, enables the State to enforce proper cultivation, gives the agricultural worker a minimum wage, and prevents the expected increased prosperity being absorbed by the landowner by means of increased rents. Is a measure of first-class importance. Liberals have opposed it as so seriously outraging Liberal doctrine as to constitute a breach of the party truce, but they have not pressed their opposition to the extreme. They could not possibly do so with the war cabinet placing itself solidly behind this measure as an integral part of their war plans. If the Electoral Reform Bill goes through, as it presumably will do—it is well on its way to the statute book—an even more important measure will be to the credit of the Government. Or, rather, it will be to the credit of Parliament. It contains, practically intact, the results of the work of the private members of Parliament, who formed the Speaker's conference initiated by the late Asquith Government. It settles by agreement nearly all the great constitutional problems which have troubled legislators for many years. It grants women and fighting men the vote, reforms registration, secures all elections on one day, redistributes parliamentary seats, and makes other vital changes. It clears the way for concentration on reconstruction problems when peace arrives again and political parties are once more in eruption.

A most notable forward step in the direction of Indian self-government has lately been announced by Mr. Montagu, when he stated in the House that it was Britain's resolve to press on by careful steps to that goal. The Irish problem, since the outset of the war, has constituted a record of difficulties. Now all patriotic Irishmen long for the success of the convention which seems to be their last hope. The labor question also has been the cause of numerous difficulties. But whatever its successes or failures in particular directions, the Government will be judged by the degree to which it has contributed to securing victory, and a durable peace, and the final verdict is not yet.

GOVERNOR KNOTS SOCKS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BLOXI, Miss.—Governor Bilbo of Mississippi, whose grandfather taught him how to knit, spends an hour daily with knitters at the Confederate Veterans Home near this city, knitting socks for soldiers.

GERMAN EFFORT TO WIN GREECE

Telegrams Exchanged Between Berlin and Athens Show Attempt to Have Hellenes Turn Against Their Ally, Serbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The information regarding the contents of the Greek White Book, which appeared in the Temps recently, have formed the subject of some cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor. The Athens telegram to the Temps stated that the diplomatic documents numbered 77 and that they dealt with the treaty and Greco-Serb military conventions, the beginnings of the European war, and finally the arrival of the Germano-Bulgars in Macedonia. Of these documents the Temps quoted the telegram addressed by M. Streit, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Venizelos, who was then in Western Europe. This was dated July 24, 1914 (new style). It ran as follows: "The German chargé d'affaires came and imparted to me, in strict confidence, a telegram from his Government, according to which the turn of events does not appear to exclude an armed Austro-Serbian conflict. The Imperial Government will stand by its ally. In such a case Bulgaria would probably profit by it. It is not known whether Turkey will remain indifferent. It would be desirable that Greece should draw away from Serbia in time. An arrangement with Turkey on the subject of a mutual neutrality appears to be indicated. Before replying to these suggestions, I proceeded to communicate with Your Excellency and with the King, while at the same time declaring that the royal Government would not fail to act for the preservation of peace and pointing out the difficulties of our situation, in the case of the participation of Bulgaria, following on the obligations which we have assumed, and in respect to the isolation in which we should be left if a similar case should present itself later on for Serbia in a Greco-Bulgarian conflict."

On July 25, 1914 (old style) M. Theotokis, Greek Minister in Berlin, telegraphed from Berlin: "The Emperor has just telegraphed to me asking me to come to him. As soon as I arrived the Kaiser read me a telegram which he had just received from King Constantine and instructed me to reply as follows: 'The Emperor states that an alliance has been concluded today between Germany and Turkey. Bulgaria and Rumania are also taking sides with Germany. The German ships which are in the Mediterranean will join the Turkish fleet and cooperate with it. By this proceeding the King of the Hellenes will see that all the Balkan states have taken sides with Germany in the struggle undertaken against Slavism. The Kaiser in bringing these considerations to Your Majesty's knowledge appeals to Your Majesty as the comrade and field marshal of whom the German Army is so proud, and also reminding you that Greece has kept Kavalla, thanks to his support—to mobilize your army, and to take up a position at his side and march with him hand in hand against Slavism and the common enemy. If Greece does not take up her position by the side of Germany, then all will be at an end between Greece and the Empire. The Emperor added: 'What I ask today is that which the two sovereigns have often discussed, shall be put into execution.'"

On July 25, King Constantine replied: "The Emperor knows that my personal sympathies and my political opinions attract me to his side; I shall never forget that we owe Kavalla to him; but after consideration I do not see how I can be useful to him by immediately mobilizing my army; the Mediterranean being at the mercy of the Anglo-French fleets, which will destroy my navy and my merchant vessels. I think it necessary to maintain a neutrality which will be of use to him, with the assurance that I shall not harm his friends, my neighbors, so long as they do not interfere with our interests in the Balkans."

M. Theotokis again telegraphed to King Constantine on July 22 (old style): "After having seen the Emperor, I had a long conversation with von Jagow, who confirmed, under the seal of absolute secrecy, the conclusion of an alliance between Turkey and Germany. The Turkish troops will be placed under the supreme command of the Sultan and the Turkish generals, but Liman von Sanders will intervene in the direction. Von Jagow considers that our safety demands that we should adopt the same attitude as the other Balkan States against Russia and Serbia. On my pointing out to him the dangers to which we are exposed owing to our geographical situation, von Jagow replied that he did not think that England would take action against Greece." M. Theotokis added: "If we agree to act in accordance with the Emperor's appeal, I think we should ask for some precise information as to what he asks us to do and what he would insure to us supposing we are successful. It is my impression that he will not in the least object to the enlargement of our frontiers at Serbia's expense." M. Theotokis concludes: "I hesitate very much to most carefully the immense consequences arising from a refusal on our part to act in accordance with the Emperor's appeal."

There is also among the documents of the Greek White Book, evidence of a telegram sent by M. Alexandropoulos, Greek Minister of Belgrade, to the President of the Serb Council, on July 25, 1914, in which he asked his Government whether Serbia could count on the support of the Greek army in the case (1) of Serbia being attacked by Austria; (2) if she were

attacked by Bulgaria. The Minister for Foreign Affairs sent these questions to M. Venizelos, who was then in Western Europe and who answered: "If the war is limited to Serbia and Austria, we can remain neutral. We must not forget that the terms of our alliance oblige us to mobilize 50,000 men. But it is to the common interest of Serbia and Greece not to proceed to such a measure at the present time, since it might precipitate grave events. Send immediately instruction to the Minister in Belgrade to assure the Serb Government of our firm intention of mobilizing without delay in case of mobilization of Bulgaria. In the eventuality of the war becoming general, my advice after careful reflection is that the royal government could not at any price take opposite sides to Serbia in order to cooperate with her enemies against her, for this would be contrary to the vital interests of Greece and the dignity of the State. Under no pretext shall I abandon this attitude."

A French translation of the entire Greek White Book is about to appear.

LABOR PROBLEMS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The strike of the Mersey boilermakers, which lasted some weeks, is at an end. The strike was called following a refusal to reconsider a decision given by the Committee on Production, on the men's application for an increase in pay, until the award had been worked under for four months. It is understood that the men have now decided to return to work on the understanding that an arbitration court will be immediately established.

The executive council of the Boilermakers Society have decided to place the name of Mr. John Hill, the general secretary of the society, before the members, with a view to his possible nomination as a parliamentary candidate, in addition to one from each executive council district. It is felt that after the war the necessary reconstruction of the country, and the society should have direct representation in Parliament by its own responsible officials. The Boilermakers Society, therefore, feel that it will be all in their interest to have a candidate of their own.

A scheme to secure closer unity between the Boilermakers Society and the Shipwrights Association, which was first considered two years ago, has now become an established fact. A joint fund is to be started by a levy of 3d. a member. The yearly contribution has been fixed at 1s. per annum for each member, and this money will be available to increase the ordinary benefits of the societies in cases of disputes. Provision has been made for joint action in all cases mutually affecting the interests of both unions. The agreement is to remain in force for two years, and 12 months' notice by either society is required before it can be terminated. The joint membership of the two bodies is considerably over 100,000.

The strike of the Cumberland iron ore miners is now at an end. The Minister of Munitions, accompanied by Mr. Kellaway, met the executive of the Cumberland Iron Ore Miners Association, and after a full discussion a complete settlement was arrived at. It was decided to promote certain classes of laborers and that immediate increase in pay should be given to others. Further increases have also been promised, based on additional output. The men on their side were pledged to recommend an immediate return to work, and that the settlement should remain in force during the period of the war. They also agreed to the introduction of outside labor, with a view to increasing the output of munitions.

The National Transport Workers Federation report that a conference, representing 17 unions, with 124,000 members, was held recently in Salford to consider the question of wages. A resolution was passed calling upon the executives of the various trade unions concerned to take steps to secure an advance of 29s. a week over prewar wages.

FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has issued an order arranging for the appointment of food control committees by every local authority in Great Britain, the order not being applicable to Ireland. One or more local authorities may combine for the purpose if so desired. A person appointed to serve need not necessarily be a member of the appointing authority. At least one member of every committee must be a woman and another a representative of labor. Except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine, a committee shall not exceed 12 in number, and the appointments are made for one year. Provision is made for the procedure to be followed by the food control committees, who have power to appoint subcommittees, one member of which, at least, should be a woman and another a representative of labor. In case of a difficulty arising with respect to the constitution of a committee, the Food Controller may make any appointment and do anything which appears to him expedient for the establishment of such a committee. Limitations are imposed as to the expenditure of money, and the expenses are to be payable, in the first instance, by the appointing authorities, and so far as not repaid by the Food Controller, are to be borne by such authorities.

CENSORSHIP IN SPAIN IS STRICT

Restraint on Newspapers Revives Old Custom of Saying Sharp Things About One Another—Changes in Madrid Press

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The Spanish press, which on the whole lives, perhaps, a life of more thrills and excitement than that enjoyed by the newspapers of other nations, has recently been passing through one of the liveliest times of its experience. At the different times some important newspapers have suffered from brief suspensions by the Government, owing to their transgression of the comprehensive rules about not printing anything calculated to stir up feeling at home or abroad upon many subjects, restrictions which, in view of the peculiarities of the Spanish temperament, have proved practically impossible of complete observance.

Weekly reviews have been castigated, as well as the dailies; not only the Republican El Pais has come under the ban, but the loyal Heraldo de Madrid. Day by day El Liberal has given the utmost prominence on its front page to a list of the things, set out in separate lines, that it was not permitted to say anything about, thus serving at the same time as an excuse for itself and as a continual complaint against the Government. Under the heading Lo Prohibido in big letters there appeared every day for a long time the following: By virtue of the orders transmitted by the censor, news and comments upon the following matters continue to be prohibited:

The fundamental institutions.
The military question.
The military and civil committees of defense.
The movements of troops.
The military nominations.
Societies' manifestations and proclamations.
Meetings and strikes.
Exportations.
Torpedoing in territorial waters of Spanish and foreign ships.
Movements of ships in Spanish ports.

The national neutrality.
There continues to be prohibited also:

Comments on the war.
Comments on the Barcelona Assembly.
And it is not permissible for newspapers to appear with white spaces. There was much silent irony in this simple list. In the meantime, and with so much restraint upon them, the newspapers have revived with more than usual enthusiasm an old custom of saying sharp things about each other. Nowhere in the world are the newspapers of a capital city so much addicted to quoting long extracts, editorial and otherwise, from each other. Every journal takes the utmost interest in the doings of its "esteemed colleagues" as it always calls them, and each day contains a fairly good epitome of the most interesting and important things that appeared in the previous editions of its contemporaries. In particular, if one newspaper obtains a first-class exclusive item of news, the others often do what they can with it later. All this is done in a very friendly way, and even when criticism is entered upon, it is generally conducted in elegant and dignified terms, a full measure of the matchless Spanish courtesy being displayed, and the party attacked invariably being their "dear colleague" and their "illustrious colleague." At the same time, criticism is the most sound and is rarely spiteful. But, of late, a little bitterness has crept into the occasional references, and more than once the personal difficulties between rival editors have been carried to a very extreme point.

For a period, the editor of one of the most prominent of the Liberal daily newspapers was away, looking at things in France, and a locum tenens reigned in his stead. A rival submitted his own ideas about the reason for the absence, whereupon the editor returned quickly, and there were hot exchanges of sentiments and threats, but nothing more. But it should be said that at this difficult time, when not only the censorship gives so much trouble and irritation because of the prevailing feeling that it is unnecessary, but there are difficulties through the shortage of paper, the Madrid press retains a very high standard of efficiency, tone and dignity, and such journals as La Epoca, the leading ministerial organ, and El Diario Universal, the Liberal organ of the Count de Romanones, may fear no comparison with any newspapers in Europe. In recent times there have been many attempts at organization both in Madrid and the provinces, and juntas of the press of various kinds are frequently holding meetings. Many fine projects are discussed, and hopes are brilliantly expressed but, as is the way with so many Spanish schemes, they are entered upon and rarely completed. The amenities, however, are always excellent, and nowhere is there such an excellent camaraderie between the members of the staffs of the leading journals, even when the papers are strongly opposed, as in Madrid. If there is ever an opportunity of paying a compliment to an editor or a writer, or of doing him some service, through the medium of the other newspapers, his colleagues never allow it to pass by. That has been noticeable many times lately.

Great changes have been coming over the Madrid press in recent times. It is developing considerably, and on the whole it is beginning to count, perhaps for a little more than used

DISCREDITING OF DRY LAW IS AIM

Liquor Interests Attempt by Massing Scattered Evasions to Undermine Statute That Is Said to Be Working Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, O.—With a view to discrediting the effect of the bone-dry law in various states, and especially the South, the liquor interests are circulating printed broadsides, into which have been gathered items from widely separated localities telling of violations of the liquor statute. The patent intention is to magnify the extent of attempted evasion of the law by massing the scattered evidence.

Pumping liquor into automobile tires is said to be the latest scheme to smuggle liquor into dry West Virginia. Trunks containing liquor are shipped into Birmingham, Ala., in defiance of law, it is stated. Similar evasion is reported in Colorado. At Rosedale, Kan., a man was convicted of having sold whiskey from a motor car. For selling a whiskey substitute made from chemicals, a man was found guilty of violating the prohibition law at Roanoke, Va. Then from Chattanooga, Tenn., comes a lengthy story of how druggists and owners of soft drink stands are dispensing to soldiers mixtures which have an alcoholic tincture. The police say it is claimed, that they cannot prosecute sellers of these compounds, for the reason that the articles are registered under the Pure Food Act, and the amount of alcohol they contain is printed on the labels of the bottles. Officials and temperance law upholders assert that the bone-dry law is having a very beneficial effect, and that these revelations of violations here and there and the prosecution of the guilty parties are but proofs that the statutes are being enforced as thoroughly as possible.

NEGRO EDUCATION IS PROBLEM IN INDIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The influx of colored families to the North, which has been especially marked in the last three months, has presented a new problem to Indianapolis with the opening of the public schools. Six of the city's exclusively colored schools are overcrowded and four of them are forced to conduct only half-day sessions. The colored school enrollment, which presents an increase of 500 over former years, exceeds 4200, while the entire school registration is 36,454. Portable schoolhouses will probably be put up to care for the increased numbers.

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NO RELEASE FOR THE BOSTON MEN

Bimonthly Muster for Pay Roll on Sunday Will Prevent Liberties on Saturday and Sunday for Ayer Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Members of "Boston's Own" draft regiment learned today that they would not be granted liberty over the coming weekend. It was officially announced that immediately after mess on Sunday morning the soldiers will stand for their bimonthly muster for the pay-roll. This is a task which takes considerable time preliminary to paying the men off and necessarily prevents the granting of liberty Saturday and Sunday.

Officers of the three hundred and first regiment of infantry, the Boston command, have asked the Boston & Maine Railroad to provide more train service to enable the men to leave Camp Devens over the weekend and to get back in time to report for duty when required. They ask a train from Ayer to Boston, between 12 and 1 p. m. on Saturday, and another leaving Boston between 9 and 10 Sunday night, so that the men will be on hand at reveille, which is sounded at 5:45 a. m. Monday. The officers are anxious to give the privates all the personal liberty possible.

Today the Worcester and Springfield recruits were hosts to a delegation of 250 members and guests of the Rotary club of those two cities, who arrived here with Mayor Frank H. Stacey and Mayor Pehr Holmes of Worcester at their head. The party came in automobiles and were met at the main gate by a detachment from the two cities. They were escorted to depot brigade quarters and presented the recruits with various gifts.

Judge Sanford B. Dole of the Hawaiian Islands is due at camp on Saturday as the guest of Lieut.-Col. E. K. Massey, judge advocate-general. Tomorrow the fire department at the cantonment will be turned over by the contractor to the new department organized among the soldiers by Lieutenant Whitney.

The three hundred and first regiment of engineers abandoned out-of-door drills today and attended lectures in the company barracks. For the first time, they mounted guard today. Vigorous measures to stamp out the selling of intoxicants to the soldiers of the new national army are being taken by military and civil authorities here, and resulted in the arrest yesterday of William J. McDonald and George Smith, two civilians claiming Boston as their home, for alleged sales to soldiers.

The men who were sent to the East Cambridge jail were later given a hearing by United States Commissioner Maloney, who found sufficient evidence to hold them over for the December term of court. In default of bail, they were again remanded to jail.

Four more men were placed under arrest last night on a similar charge, and two soldiers were locked in the guardhouse by the military authorities. While officers at the cantonment do not believe there has been any wholesale selling of intoxicants, they are determined there shall be no sales whatever.

Another hundred soldiers of the new army, 75 of them from Massachusetts, were sent to the twenty-sixth division yesterday. The number was augmented by 25 from Connecticut who had only been in camp since last Friday, but who now find themselves a part of the big regiment which will ultimately go overseas.

About 250 Plattsburg officers have been assigned to organizations outside the division, most of them being a part of the delegation sent here just before the first consignment of the drafted army arrived on Sept. 5.

Drill work was carried on throughout the day yesterday, and in squads, battalions, and companies, the recruits got down to real business. Most of the men in the three hundred and second artillery spent the afternoon in smoothing up the regimental grounds so as to permit better footing for drill work.

Two hundred mules came into camp yesterday from Texas, the shipment coming through in record time. The animals seemed glad of their liberty once more, and were quick to make friends with those who ventured near them.

Capt. Roger W. Weeks, third Company, fourth battalion, of the depot brigade, would appreciate gifts of magazines sent to him, and he will see that they are distributed among his men who are in need of good reading matter.

The work of assembling the specialists among the recruits is going on, and the mechanics, telegraphers, signal men, and other skilled workers will be assigned to the staff transfer corps. For some days now, a large force of statisticians has been engaged at work compiling the ability record of each man. From these cards transfers of men in all regiments will be made, placing them where they will be the most valuable to the service. Some units will be kept together so far as possible.

Highlanders Leave

Platoon Visiting Boston Goes to Maine for Two Days

A rousing send-off was given to the platoon of recruits of the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 8th Highlanders of Canada when they left North Station this morning for Portland, Me., where they will spend the day with several rallies for recruits. The troops will visit Lewiston and Augusta while in Maine, and then are

scheduled to return to Boston, leaving this city Sunday for Philadelphia.

The schedule is uncertain and the troops may not come back to Boston at all, but in case they find it necessary to stay away another outfit of troops and bands will be sent down from Canada. Officers of the Fifth Royal Highlanders expect to gain a large number of recruits from the Maine trip, as this State is near the Canadian boundary and many British subjects have come across the border and are now living there.

Boston recruiting officers believe that a lull in the activities of the recruiters may have a good effect and allow the speeches they have made to "sink in," as one officer expresses it. Rallies will be held daily by the remaining officers of the Boston mission and others who will be sent from New York.

Yesterday's noon rally on the Common was the liveliest that has taken place recently, and nearly 20 men volunteered during the meeting as well as seven women to do war work. The effect of this rally was better seen at the main office at 44 Bromfield Street, where 24 men were accepted and nine rejected. This is the best day of the week, many of the men coming from out of town at their own expense to enter the service.

Big Destroyer Plant

Government Plans to Expend a Billion Dollars at Fore River

The plant of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy will shortly become the greatest naval armament producing plant in the United States, for the Government has perfected plans for expending close to \$1,000,000,000 in enlarging the present plant and in the construction of destroyers. This announcement was made yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

More destroyers are to be built for this country than are now owned by any other nation in the world, and the Fore River yards will build more of the ships than any other yard; more, undoubtedly, it is said, than all the others combined.

The contract between the Government and the Fore River Corporation calling for this vast expenditure probably will be signed today. Action will be delayed only until the passage by Congress of the bill calling for \$350,000,000 for naval construction.

In the announcement made by Secretary Daniels, he corroborated previous statements that the work of enlarging the Fore River yards is already under way in Quincy and Milton. Land on the Neponset River has been leased, and civil engineers are making the preliminary surveys. This section includes a vast area, mostly marsh land, extending from the river to the Wollaston Golf Club property.

The great destroyer plant, according to plans indicated, will be a temporary structure so that it can be dismantled after the war if such a step should be deemed advisable.

Northeastern Department

Major McRae Offers Services to United States in Any Capacity

Maj. Donald McRae, a graduate of West Point in 1914, called at the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston of the Northeastern Department this morning to offer his services to the United States in any capacity in which he can serve.

Major McRae for some time saw service as a private in the Fourteenth Canadian Infantry, working his way up to a major's commission. He saw much service in Canada, and later went to France and Belgium, where he served as a brigade officer. While in the overseas service he won the iron cross for special valor and for close devotion to duty, especially in the way of inflicting casualties upon the enemy, soon after returning to Canada, where he resigned his commission.

Brigadier-General Johnston said he was much impressed by Major McRae, and that he believed his services would be valuable to the government. Major McRae's father, Col. J. H. McRae, is in United States official service at Honolulu, H. I.

Capt. Aiken Simons, who has been at Westfield, has been assigned to the Northeastern Department official staff, and will shortly report for duty here. Capt. Benjamin Grey, an assistant to Col. Robert L. Houze, has been ordered to report for duty at Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn., and will leave for that place at once.

President Roberts of the Harvard Club called at official headquarters this morning, tendering his respects to Brigadier-General Johnston.

Capt. Ralph C. Harrison, whose headquarters are at the South Armory, received a post-card this morning from Capt. Robert Garrett of the sixth provisional regiment of artillery, now "somewhere in England." Captain Garrett's command is made up of companies of men from Portland, Me., and Boston Harbor, and they are comfortably located, and well fed, so Captain Garrett writes. They are expected to go to France at any time.

Fund for Coast Artillery

Efforts are being made to realize a fund for the Massachusetts Coast Artillery, formerly known as the "Old First," and in Civil War days as "The Fighting First."

This command, under Col. George F. Quinby, left for the forts in Boston Harbor during the latter part of July, with full ranks, replacing the regular coast artillery that had been ordered to France. Since then nearly one-half of the members of this organization have been ordered away, many are now in France, and others are on their way. The fund when available, will be used in providing the men with the many necessities not provided by the Federal or State governments.

Capt. Charles H. Lawrence at the

South State Armory will receive any contributions.

Naval Recruits Are Many

An unusual record was made by the naval recruiting station yesterday when 25 men were sent to the navy yard to join the naval reserves. Of a dozen applicants for the regular service, four were accepted. Tomorrow another batch of bluejackets will be sent to Norfolk, Va., for training. Already more than 75 applicants have applied for commissions as officers in the twenty-sixth regiment of engineers, to cut timber for military purposes, and to operate portable saw mills in France.

The army recruiting station sent six recruits to Ft. Slocum, and three more to Camp Syracuse yesterday. The marine corps accepted one man out of 16 applicants.

Women Not to Have Uniform

Women field clerks employed in the various offices of the northeastern department have decided that they will not adopt uniforms and have dropped the matter.

When orders came from the War Department prescribing uniforms for all field clerks, it was learned this order was not applicable to women clerks, who, however, proposed that the force adopt some sort of a distinctive uniform.

Mrs. John A. Johnston, wife of the commander of the northeastern division offered to supply the cloth if uniforms were desired by the women, but after considering the plan they have decided to pass it by.

More Men Placed in the Marine

Twenty more men have been placed in positions in the merchant marine by the free Government engineering schools. It is announced at the recruiting headquarters of the United States Shipping Board in the customhouse.

The positions range from first assistant engineers to juniors, and all the men will take their new berths at once.

MORE ARTICLES PUT ON EMBARGO LIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What constitutes a virtual embargo on the export of certain foodstuffs and feeds has been declared by the Exports Administrative Board in adding a list of articles to those already denied shipments.

The commodities added are food grains and feed grains, oil cake and meal, animal fats, vegetable oils, and soap, caustic soda and certain machinery.

Licenses will be granted for their export, it is announced, only "when destined for actual war purposes, or when they will directly contribute thereto; in certain unusual cases where such exports will contribute directly to the immediate production of important commodities required by the United States, and in certain other cases where the articles may be exported in limited quantities without detriment to this country, such as food, grains and fats, which require the approval of the Food Administration."

FOUNDRYMEN INSTALL OFFICERS

Installation of officers featured the final session this morning of the joint annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association and the American Institute of Metals at Mechanics Building. Maj. Charles M. Wesson of Watertown read a paper on the use of steel castings in ordnance construction.

Nearly 500 persons attended the dinner last evening at the Copley Plaza Hotel, which brought to a close the social program of the convention. Alfred Howell of Nashville, Tenn., acted as toastmaster. John A. Pen-ton of Cleveland, recently returned from France, was the chief speaker of the evening. He declared that the Government of the United States must soon place an embargo on all steel if it wishes to have an adequate supply. Judge Charles F. Moore of New York delivered an address on "Dollars and Sense."

GERMAN CAPTAIN CLAIMS RELEASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frank von Rintelen, a captain in the German Navy, who is serving a sentence in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., for conspiracy to obstruct shipments of munitions to the Entente Allies, has, through his attorneys, filed in the United States District Court here a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Arguments are to be heard Oct. 5.

In his application Captain Rintelen says that when he was brought to the United States from England on a charge of having used a fraudulent American passport on a trip he made to Germany two years before his return amounted to kidnapping, as his offense was purely political, and under treaties between the United States and England he could not legally have been brought back.

ALIEN SLACKER ACT DEFERRED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Military Affairs Committee has voted to postpone action indefinitely on the enactment of any alien slacker legislation. This decision was reached after Secretary Lansing stated his objections to such legislation before the committee. Chairman Dent has said that the Secretary's statement, that the State Department was negotiating with other countries to effect a result equivalent to enactment of "alien slacker" legislation, was largely responsible for the vote. Secretary Lansing also stated that the negotiations referred to would be completed before a second draft call would be issued.

MILK INTERESTS IN CONFERENCE

Massachusetts Food Administrator Has Contractors and Producers Meet at His Office to Fix Fair Prices

In an effort to ascertain and possibly fix a fair price for milk, to the consumer, distributor and producer, Henry B. Endicott, the Massachusetts Food Administrator, brought face to face today at the State House in Boston, representatives of several of the leading milk contracting firms in Massachusetts, and officials of the New England Milk Producers Association and other independent producers.

During the past few weeks Mr. Endicott has heard separately distributors and producers in justification of their respective rates, and yesterday he held a long conference with a number of experts on milk production including Secretary Richard Pattee of the New England Milk Producers Association.

It was Mr. Endicott's desire to have the so-called conflicting interests submit their arguments for a two-cent advance in the retail price of milk in Boston, Worcester and Springfield on Oct. 1, so that each side might understand the attitude of the other and there could be no chance of equivocation.

As in other investigations conducted by Mr. Endicott, that on the milk situation today was behind closed doors.

It was expected that after the hearing today, Mr. Endicott would issue a statement of his findings and would recommend a schedule of prices for producer, distributor and consumer. That producers and distributors will accept the findings of the Massachusetts Food Administration on the matter of milk rates, and seek to adjust their individual business to meet such prices, is the general belief.

It was pointed out that the fixing of the price for milk by a public official marks a new epoch in the history of the milk business in the United States.

Hundreds of investigations of departments and phases of the milk business have been made at times during the past 25 years, and while these investigations have brought out certain facts either in favor or against the producer and distributor, there never has been any attempt to enforce what appeared to be a fair price for milk at that time.

In addition these investigations have usually been six months or a year behind the conditions obtaining at the date of their publication, through the rapid changing of conditions.

It was admitted at the State House today that the milk problem was one of the most intricate which the Public Safety Committee has taken up since its organization.

It was pointed out that any marked rise in the price of milk at the country station would have the effect of bringing a heavy surplus of milk in the distributing stations. Such shipments, it was claimed, would withdraw large amounts of milk from the creameries and would be reflected almost immediately by a marked increase in the price of butter.

It was not believed that Massachusetts or New England farmers would refuse to accept the findings of Mr. Endicott, or that they would be so dissatisfied as to withhold milk from the market.

CHILDREN'S GARDEN DAY OCT. 6 URGED

G. B. Johnson, acting chairman of the subcommittee on food production and food conservation, today told Mayor Curley in a letter that more than 3000 Boston school children had worked on home gardens during the summer and proposed that Oct. 6 be designated as a day for the children to give up their weekly Saturday pastimes and devote the entire day to harvesting their crops. He asks the Mayor to recommend a fitting observance.

The Mayor announced that the federal Government wants to secure 250,000 square feet of water front property in South Boston upon which to build great warehouses.

Boston has been requested to send an official committee of 25 to the Gompers testimonial dinner to be held at New York on Oct. 17. The Mayor has written Henry Green of New York, one of those in charge of the dinner, saying he hesitates to name such an official committee but supplying the names of 25 people whom the Mayor believes should be invited to the dinner.

BASIS FOR WHEAT PRICES IS LOWERED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States food administration's grain corporation announced today that the basis on which it will purchase all grades of wheat at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Buffalo will be lowered two cents a bushel. "This is made necessary by the interstate commerce commission's action suspending the fixed tariffs of trunk line railroads proposing a new grain rate between Chicago and New York."

ALASKA TO MAKE CROP EXPERIMENTS

ANCHORAGE, Alaska.—The Matanuska Experimental Station, which is located about one mile north of the town of Matanuska, was, according to

the Alaska Railroad Record, made possible through the appropriation by Congress on March 4 last, of \$10,000 for the purpose of "locating, equipping and maintaining an agricultural station in the Matanuska Valley."

Early this summer Mr. Frederick E. Rader, of the States Relation Service of the Department of Agriculture, came to Alaska and assumed charge of the work of establishing the station. Most of the activity this season has been of a preliminary nature. Four acres of land have been cleared and two acres were planted with oats on June 22.

GRAND JURY INQUIRY IN NEW YORK SURE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Grand jury investigation of the primary election in New York was made certain today as a recount of ballots has given William M. Bennett such a lead over John Purroy Mitchell as the Republican candidate for Mayor, that Fusion managers unofficially have conceded that Mayor Mitchell has been defeated.

Mr. Bennett's lead early this afternoon was 552 against the majority of 335 given Mayor Mitchell on the first count. The Mayor's backers have turned their attention from the recount to organizing for a fight with the Mayor as a candidate for reelection on an independent ticket. The Fusion managers will ignore Bennett, and center their efforts on a fight against Judge Hyman, the Tammany candidate.

District Attorney Swann announced that he would submit evidence of fraud in the elections to the grand jury Monday. The Fusion Committee this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Mayor Mitchell and the Fusion committee have informed District Attorney Swann that they desire the primary election shifted to the bottom to the end that the full power of the law may be invoked if the evidence proves that fraud has been committed, no matter where and whom the evidence hits."

SPECIAL COURSE TO AID MEN IN SHOPS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—To meet an unusual demand for trained engineers from the industrial plants of the State, Pennsylvania State College has announced the establishment of special courses in elementary engineering subjects to be given by correspondence, says a dispatch to the North American. The war situation and the consequent speeding up of all lines of industry, according to the college authorities, has created an urgent need of men qualified to fill the more responsible positions in shops and manufacturing plants.

In addition to the scarcity of trained workers, there is a growing eagerness for technical education shown by hundreds of young men. In order to help those who have not had the chance to attend college or industrial school, the State College has arranged to start the course at once.

Instructions will be given in the following subjects now, and other courses will be added according to the demand: Shop arithmetic, shop sketching, shop drawing, architectural drawing, advanced shop mathematics, practical electrical elements of mechanism and machine design, practical steam engineering and industrial management.

RUSSIANS TO INQUIRE INTO REVOLT CAUSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That Russia will make a searching inquiry into the causes of the Korniloff revolt and that General Korniloff himself, who led the defection from the Provisional regime, will be called to explain his offense, is indicated in a message to the United States Government from Russian Foreign Minister Tereschenko.

OHIO MAY RAISE NEW STATE GUARD

DAYTON, O.—One of the projects which Governor Cox will take up, says a Columbus dispatch to the News, will be the necessity of organizing a force of State guards to preserve order in the State after the departure of all troops within its boundaries.

A plan is under consideration for the organization of two regiments of 1000 each. Each regiment is to have four companies. They will be located in the larger cities, Cincinnati and Cleveland will each have two companies, according to plans.

WEST POINT EXAMINATION

Examinations for appointment to West Point will be held in the Boston Postoffice Building on Oct. 24, according to an announcement from Congressman Richard Olney who says that the fourteenth Congressional district of Massachusetts is entitled to one appointment to the military academy.

ROAD FUND PROPOSED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The city commissioners of New Iberia, through Mayor H. S. Sealy, have called an election to be held Oct. 16 for the purpose of voting a special tax for good roads, says a dispatch to the Times-Picayune. The amount involved will be \$75,000.

RETAILERS AID CONSERVATION

OMAHA, Neb.—A Nebraska retailers conservation council to cooperate in war and conservation measures with the Government and State Councils of Defense has been organized at Lincoln, says a dispatch to the World-Herald.

ENGINEERS FUND IS \$2160

The fund being raised for the one hundred and first engineers now amounts to \$2160, several generous donations having been received yesterday by A. J. Rowen, 115 Devonshire Street, treasurer of the fund.

HOUSEWIVES URGED TO BUY TOMATOES NOW

Farmers Report That Abundance of Fresh Vegetables Will Not Continue Long

Housewives who have not already completed their winter canning are urged to buy tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, which are in the Boston markets in large quantities, at once, as reports from farmers are that the present abundant supply will not last much longer, according to the United States Bureau of Markets, today. The bureau's bulletin says:

"There is still a great variety of fresh vegetables for the housewife to select from. The local farmers market was one of the busiest places in the city this morning, with a large number of heavy loads of produce reported, according to the United States Bureau of Markets. The demand, however, was rather light and such vegetables as ripe and green tomatoes, spinach, all varieties of apples such as Gravensteins, Porters, Pippins, Wealths and Mackintosh, moved rather slowly at some price reductions."

"Estimates received from farmers this morning indicate that the supply of tomatoes and corn will not continue in large quantity much longer, and housewives should complete their stores as soon as possible."

"Very little green corn sold for over \$1 per bushel, although strictly fair brought as high as \$1.25. Turban squash is also plentiful and farmers are receiving about 1 to 1½ cents per pound for it in barrel lots. Both foreign and local peaches are arriving in quantity and winter supplies should be attended to immediately."

"About 270 loads were reported on the market today, which represents one of the largest markets for some time."

"Farmers' prices collected by the bureau of markets and retail prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration."

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers: Apples, No. 1, 2425 bu. \$1.25@1.75, retail 10@15¢ qt; pears, green, 407 bu. \$1.50@2, retail 10¢ qt; beans, wax, 40 bu. \$1.75@2.25, retail 10¢ qt; beans, shell, 103 bu. \$2@2.25, retail 10¢ qt; beans, lima, 117 bu. \$2@2.50, retail 10¢ qt; beets, bunch, 415 boxes (18 bunches), 50¢ 60¢, retail 5¢ bunch.

Beets, cut, 144 bu. 75¢@\$1, retail, 4¢ lb; cabbage, white, 1045 bbls. (80@90 lbs), 60¢@75¢, retail, 2¢ lb; cabbage, red, 52 bu. \$1@1.25, retail, 4¢ lb; carrots, bunch, 328 boxes (24 bunches), 60¢@75¢, retail, 5¢ bunch; carrots, cut, 280 bu. \$1.40@1.60, retail, 5¢ lb; corn, white, 1275 boxes, 80¢@\$1, retail 30¢ 40¢ doz; corn, yellow, 112 boxes, 80¢@1.25, retail, 40¢ doz; cucumbers, 54 boxes (5-6 doz), \$5@5.50, retail 10¢ each; lettuce, 1611 boxes (18 heads), 75¢@\$1, retail, 9¢ head.

Onions, 208 bu. \$1.75@2, retail 5¢ lb; radishes, 280 bxs. 40¢@50¢, retail 4¢ bunch; potatoes, 360 bu. \$1.40@1.50; squash, turban, 355 bbls. \$1.25@1.50; retail 3¢ lb; squash, marrow, 50 bbls. \$1@1.25, retail 3¢ lb; tomatoes, ripe, 3053 bu. \$1@1.75, retail, 8¢ lb; tomatoes, green, 1065 bu. 50¢@75¢, retail, 25¢ peck; cauliflower, 552 bxs \$1.75@2, retail 25 to 50¢ each; celery 1820 doz. \$1.25@1.35, retail 15¢ bunch; egg plant, 100 bxs. \$1.75@2, retail 10¢ doz; Greens, 317 bu. \$1.75@2, retail 6¢ bu. 25¢@35¢, retail 2 ounces 5¢; parsnips, cut, 142 bu. \$1.75@2, retail 6¢ lb; romaine, 86 bxs. 40¢@60¢; spinach, 1283 bu. 40¢@50¢, retail 25¢ pk; Swiss chard, 63 bu. 30¢@40¢; turnips, 122 bu. 75¢@\$1, retail 3¢ lb; leeks, 69 doz. 40¢@50¢, retail 7¢ bunch.

Grapes, wild, 69 bu. \$1.50@2.50, retail 75¢ peck; pears, 241 bu. \$1.25@2; peaches, 378 baskets (16 qts), 65¢@90¢; chicory and escarole, 339 bu. 40¢@50¢; pumpkins, 89 bu. 75¢, retail 4¢ lb; peppers, hot, 179 bu. \$2.25@2.75, retail 10¢ doz.

There are also small amounts of broccoli, 40¢@\$1.25; pickling onions, 83¢@50¢; oyster plant, \$1; crab apples, \$2@2.50; mint, 35¢@40¢ doz; kohlrabi 40¢@50¢; scallions 75¢; white radish, \$1, and summer squash, 50¢.

BOY SCOUTS ON MOUNTAIN TRIP

Cristobal Troop Goes From Canal Zone to Boquete for Annual Encampment—Call for a Mountain Road

By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—An interesting experiment is being made by the Cristobal troop of the Boy Scouts of the Canal Zone, in going from the Canal Zone to Boquete, in the Province of Chiriqui, for their annual encampment. Boquete is about 300 miles from Cristobal, and enjoys a cool climate because of its elevation of between 3000 and 4000 feet. It is reached by the new railway from the port of Pedregal, on the Pacific.

The trip to Boquete by the scouts was made at reduced expense by special arrangement with the National Navigation Company, which enables the boys to take their two-weeks' outing at a cost of not more than \$20 each. A good part of the funds was raised by an amateur show given by the scouts, which realized about \$600. There are about 40 in the party, including the scout master, W. M. Rautscher, and several other grown people.

There is an elevated region within seven miles of Porto Bello, and 15 of the Canal Zone, as high as Boquete, but there is no road and not even a decent trail to it. If a road were opened to these mountains, and a hotel or bungalows built on top, the employees of the canal, soldiers and officers of the army here, and their families could get a change of climate in a couple of hours. The opinion is generally expressed here that this road ought to be built at once.

UNITED STATES APPARATUS POPULAR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—According to consular report United States has practically a monopoly of Canada's import trade in electrical apparatus. Out of total imports valued at \$6,342,490 in fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, United States supplied \$6,149,342; in fiscal year 1916 corresponding figures were \$4,896,106 and \$4,640,096; in 1915 \$6,035,689 and \$5,137,382; in 1914 \$8,924,314 and \$7,503,244; in 1913 \$9,104,540 and \$7,613,567. In last named year United Kingdom supplied \$1,188,079 of the imports.

HYDE PARK FARE CONFERENCE

At a hearing before the public service commission held at 1 Beacon Street today, plans were made for an informal conference between Hyde Park citizens and Boston Elevated officials, in an effort to come to a satisfactory agreement with regard to the proposed reduction of railway fares from 11 cents to 5 cents in certain Hyde Park districts and on other lines.

NOT EXPECTED TO TAKE PLANT

On his return from Washington yesterday, Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge said that he did not expect the Government to take over the Ford plant in Cambridge. While in Washington, the Mayor told officials that if the Government took over the plant it would mean a general disturbance in local labor conditions.

FORMER GERMAN SHIP TESTED

The United States steamer Mount Vernon, formerly the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, made a successful trial trip off Nahant this morning and docked at the Charlestown Navy Yard this afternoon. The steamer was manned by a crew of 700 naval reservists.

REWARD OF \$50

HOW GERMANY WAS CHECKED

Former President Roosevelt Tells How Ultimatum Prevented Her From Getting a Footing in Venezuela in 1902

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Theodore Roosevelt, yesterday for the first time, it is said, related his own story of the famous Venezuelan incident of 1902 when Germany and the United States came to the verge of war because of Germany's intention to disregard the Monroe Doctrine in laying hold on Venezuelan soil.

The substance of the incident, which concluded with Germany's sharply backing down is, of course, an old story. The occasion of the former President's narration was a luncheon. A speaker had mentioned the occurrence, and Colonel Roosevelt, taking note of this, said: "Perhaps you would like to hear about it; it is one of those things that you do not like to mention afterward, and I would not do it now had it not been printed in the life of John Hay (former Secretary of State). I feel that I am justified in telling it because it illustrates what Germany has been doing for fifty years, and what she will continue to do, being an ever increasing menace unless her power is broken."

"It was about a year after I took office, Germany was then engaged, as she had been for years, in striving to extend her dominion all over the world. She had in view certain chosen positions in South America. That was why Germany was the strongest foe of the Monroe Doctrine. She aimed to turn South America into a German appendage. Venezuela at that time had a dictator named Castro, commonly known as 'the monkey of the Andes.' 'I was determined that Venezuela should not become a German possession. Germany said that it was not to be permanent, and did not define what was meant by permanency. I permitted John Hay to write a number of notes and then decided to handle the matter myself. I sent for the German Ambassador and said to him, 'This Venezuela business has been going on long enough, and I cannot afford to let it get to the point where it may cause trouble for this country.'"

"At that time England was backing Germany, and while I had both against me, I paid little attention to England, but kept my eye on Germany. It was the last flicker of England's antagonism to the United States."

"I called the attention of the Ambassador to the fact that Germany had a squadron of war ships near Venezuela threatening the mouth of the proposed isthmian canal. I demanded a statement of what Germany meant by temporary possession, saying I did not propose to have any 99-year leases."

"The Ambassador told me he did not feel that he was at liberty to discuss such an important question. I told him I did not want him to, but I did want him to discuss it with his own Government and then give me an answer. I used the term 'showdown'—that conference wound up with the following ultimatum: 'Tell your Government that in 10 days it must arbitrate the matter or I will send Dewey down there.' Thirty days before that I had ordered Dewey to take our fleet into West Indian waters. Just for a friendly cruise, you know."

"I cannot send such a message, Mr. President. I do not think you realize what it means," the Ambassador replied.

"You think it means war?" I asked. "I do not want to say what I think," was the reply of the German representative.

"If it means war, you have chosen the one spot where you cannot fight us," I replied, and then I showed by my commanding position.

"The Ambassador informed me that he knew his country would not arbitrate, and when he retired I sent word to Dewey to be ready to sail on an hour's notice."

"About a week later the Ambassador called on me and talked about the weather and tennis, and when I asked about the Venezuelan answer, he admitted that he had not dared send the message to his country. He told me he knew I could not be serious in the matter. I then told him that instead of allowing the three days that remained, for an answer I would order Dewey to sail in 48 hours. He told me it would be a awful thing for this country. 'Yes, but it will be more awful for your country,' I replied."

"Inside of 36 hours he came back smiling and said he had received instructions from the German Government to notify me that they would arbitrate. I told him that they would never allude to the matter again; but there must be arbitration."

"Later when the matter was referred to some pacifist or pro-German—and the terms were interchangeable—he said the story was a lie, and wrote to Dewey about it. He replied that instead of telling him to be ready on an hour's notice, I told him to be ready on a minute's notice."

Senator Asked to Resign

Anti-LaFollette Resolution Passed at Racine Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

RACINE, Wis.—Theodore Roosevelt addressed 4000 people at the Lakeside Auditorium here last night, after which he talked for half an hour to an overflow meeting of 1500 people. He was given a great ovation. In his audience were 50 Wisconsin mayors and several hundred councilmen and city officials from all parts of the State. Following his address there was unanimously

adopted a resolution demanding that Senator LaFollette be asked to resign his office or be removed, and that he no longer be allowed to misrepresent Wisconsin in the Senate. There were blases and cries of "Shame, shame," from the audience when the speaker stated that the senator had condoned the sinking of the Lusitania.

Governor Philipp, in introducing Colonel Roosevelt, said there were some people in Wisconsin who were spreading malicious lies and that he had done his best to stop them. He declared that there is not a more loyal state in the Union than Wisconsin.

Following his talks here, Colonel Roosevelt boarded a special car on the Northwestern road for Minneapolis.

Rookies Enthused

Told by Col. Roosevelt That He Would Like to Go With Them

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Boys, how I wish I were going with you." The 4000 rookies of the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan were still a thrill today over that expression by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, which concluded a brief address during his visit there.

"We who are denied the supreme privilege that is yours must do all in our power to back up the fighting man at the front and to keep the spirit of the Nation level with yours," said the colonel. "When you come back, let each of you go out among the people as a missionary to make them understand that never again must we be caught helpless to defend ourselves against the strong who are evil."

BIG SHIPYARD FOR PORTSMOUTH, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Plans for a large shipyard in Portsmouth, R. I., were made known yesterday at a meeting of the Rhode Island Marine Construction and Drydock Company here when officers for the organization were elected. The corporation plans to build, steel and wooden ships of all sizes, classes and denominations; floating drydocks, hydroplanes and do a general shipbuilding and repairing business.

The tract of land bought by the corporation is located to the north of the Naval Coaling Station, and has a frontage of 2000 feet on the water front. It extends back 1500 feet to the tracks of the New Haven Railroad, and on the other side of these tracks it continues for 40 feet to the tracks of the Providence and Newport Railroad Company.

This site was selected after a search of five months by an engineer and was chosen out of 12 sites along the Chesapeake Bay, the Delaware River and along Long Island sound.

The corporation will erect a large plant, including shops and drydocks. It has been announced that options have been obtained on all the machinery needed and many contracts are already assured.

GOV. MCCALL TO LAY Y. M. C. A. CORNERSTONE

Governor McCall has been invited to lay the cornerstone of the new Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Building in City Square, Charlestown, tomorrow noon. Bishop Lawrence, Mayor Curley and Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the navy yard, also are to participate. Detachments of soldiers and sailors are to be in attendance, and music is to be furnished by the navy band.

The new building, fully equipped, will cost about \$250,000. It is to be four stories high, facing on three streets. Contributors to the building fund, other supporters of the association and members of the military and naval services of the United States have been invited to attend the exercises tomorrow.

MR. MANTELL AS LOUIS XI

Robert Mantell gave his single performance of "Louis XI" of his present Boston engagement at the Shubert Theater last evening. A good-sized audience applauded his vivid characterization of the crafty and cruel character Delavigne drew in his stately effective play. Mr. Mantell exercises something of the same effect with which Irving used to make this theatrical composition seem worthy of the name of drama. Tonight Mr. Mantell plays "Hamlet," tomorrow afternoon "Richard III" and tomorrow night "Macbeth."

TWO FISH DAYS WEEKLY SOUGHT

Food Administrator of Massachusetts Requests People of State to Make Tuesdays and Fridays Meatless Days

Two fish days a week are requested by Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, in a proclamation to the people of Massachusetts, today. In a preamble, Mr. Endicott calls attention to the general observance of Friday as fish day and for this reason makes no request for a special observance then, but adds Tuesday as a war fish day, and expresses the conviction that Massachusetts will respond as patriotically to this proclamation as it has to previous food conservation steps.

The proclamation reads: "The time has arrived when I feel that I ought to ask the people of Massachusetts to observe another fish day for the present, and Tuesday of each week is the day selected."

"There can be no question but that we shall be called upon to supply large quantities of beef, pork, ham, and so forth, for shipping purposes to be used by our own soldiers abroad as well as our allies. That we may not fail our own soldiers and our allies we have got to deny ourselves. This is absolutely the plain fact and there is no way of avoiding the situation which confronts us. We must not wait until it is too late. We have to start now to get ourselves into shape so that we may be able to send a constant supply of meat abroad."

"The people of Massachusetts are educated as they have never been before in the proper use of fish. The observance of another fish day may be a denial on our part but it is not a hardship. It is just one more chance to help win the war."

"I ask and urge that every hotel, every restaurant, every club, every institution and every household in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts observe faithfully this extra fish day. Those who do not observe this extra fish day will be in the position of saying to themselves and others that they have refused the chance which was given them to do their part toward helping win the war."

"I am absolutely sure that the people of Massachusetts will gladly arise to the occasion. I shall confidently expect that Massachusetts will show the way in this respect to the other states as she has done on other requests made of them."

"The purpose of this request is not to save money but to conserve certain meats necessary to the welfare of our allies as well as of our own soldiers at the front."

How the supply of fish for Boston and New England may be increased was the subject of a conference today at the Massachusetts State House, between Mr. Endicott, State Food Administrator, members of the committee on fish of the State Good Conservation Committee, and representatives of the fishermen and wholesale fish dealers.

The question of increasing the means of transporting fish from the Commonwealth Pier to retail dealers was discussed, and representatives of the steam and trolley railroads that reach the pier were present. There also was under consideration ways and means of increasing the fishing fleet, which has been diminished by the commandeering of steam trawlers by the Government, while the number of skilled men in the fish business has been lessened by the army and navy draft.

Efforts of the United States Food Administration and allied workers to make fish food popular as a substitute for high-priced meats have been so successful that the price of fish is going up. At least, this is the explanation given by some of the men in the fish business as a reason why the consumer is now paying more than he has paid in many months past for a given quantity of fish at the retail market.

There are other reasons, of course, given by the fish dealers for the recent increases in the cost of fish to the consumer. Several million pounds of fish more than usual have been going into the freezers that preserve fish in cold storage, in the last year. A large part of this is for the armies of the Allies, stored and shipped

abroad under contracts. But it was the practice, before this special use for frozen fish arose, to keep prices "firm" by storing out of the supply received from the ocean, enough to prevent any glut in the market.

According to the records of the office of the Massachusetts State Department of Health, nearly 7,800,000 pounds more fish have been put into the cold storage warehouses of the State in the 11 months ending Aug. 31, 1917, than were put in storage in the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1916. As the records of past years are available only for quarterly periods, a nearer comparison than this cannot be made until the end of the current month, but it is evident that the freezer part of the fish business has been extraordinarily busy in the last year.

Most of the frozen fish for the Allies, however, is said to be stored in the warehouse of the Commonwealth Ice and Cold Storage Company, at Massachusetts fish pier. The records of the State Department of Health show that in all other cold storage warehouses of Massachusetts than this one of the Commonwealth Company there were placed, in the nine months ending June 30, 1917, fish weighing 17,344,845 pounds, or 4,299,290 pounds more than the 13,135,555 pounds put into storage in the nine months ending June 30, 1916. For the 11 months ending Aug. 31, 1917, the total placed in storage is 39,620,733 pounds, against 31,842,265 pounds in the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1916.

The months showing the largest amounts placed in storage were April, May and June of this year. Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the food division, who furnished the foregoing figures, points out that they include some duplications, owing to the fact that some quantities of fish, transferred from one storage warehouse to another, have been entered twice. There is no way of telling how much transferring has been done, but in the last year a considerable amount of fish has been brought to the Commonwealth storage warehouse from the Cape Cod storage warehouses, before being shipped abroad.

The lack of trawlers, according to wholesale fish dealers, is reducing the receipts of fish. That is another reason for advancing prices, they say. A few new steamers for the trawling business are in sight; the Walrus, of Gloucester, a new ship, made her first trip to the fish pier this week, unloading 288,000 pounds of fish. The company that owns this vessel, the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, is having five more built, and one, the Seal, is said to be nearly ready. A new company, with headquarters in New York City, is also having built a number of boats for the fishing business.

A further explanation of the advancing cost of fish is said to be in the greater cost of everything used by the fisherman, from ship to bait. Vessels that could be built and outfitted complete for \$15,000 three years ago now cost \$30,000. Lines have gone up 100 per cent or more. The men employed on the fishing vessels are demanding and getting more money for their work.

When the wholesale fish dealers speak very frankly however, they admit that their business is not unprofitable at present. They naturally hope it will become more profitable as the public demands more fish. To the idea that there might be a greater demand if the price could be lowered they say that the price of fish like that of everything else is bound to go up under the conditions created by the war. Only with increased supplies to match the increased demand, their argument runs, will prices naturally drop. And they maintain that the fishermen, the original producers of this food, ought to get more than they formerly got, for their work, since the farmers now are getting more for their grain and the stock raisers more for their cattle.

Further, the wholesale fish dealers say that fish, even at its present and prospective high prices, is cheaper than meat. To New England the value of its fisheries is that, normally, it insures an inexhaustible supply of valuable food. But there must be boats enough and men enough to catch and distribute the fish. Fishermen have been drafted, like other workers, for the army and navy, and as in other industries a new supply of efficient labor is not easily obtained.

MASONIC TEMPLE DEDICATED

NORWOOD, Mass.—Leon M. Abbott, grand master of Masons in Massachusetts, assisted by officers of the Grand Lodge, dedicated the new Masonic Temple here last night. Members of Orient Lodge were present and a social was held.

RIGHT OF ALLIED CAUSE DECLARED

Judge E. H. Gary Tells Japanese Mission That United States Can Furnish 15,000,000 Men Within Three or Four Years

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a reception here to the Japanese mission Judge Elbert H. Gary stated that the United States will measure up to all obligations in this international crisis. "She is mobilizing all resources of the country for war purposes," he added, "and she can, within three or four years, furnish 15,000,000 men, well trained and fully equipped for battle. Moreover she can within the same time provide \$100,000,000,000 without interrupting her industrial progress. If necessary, she will do both."

"We have no lives to spare, no money to waste. We would conserve life and property whenever possible within limits of duty and propriety. But we are happy that, at this particular time, we can be of substantial aid in defence of principles which lie at the foundation of civilization and moral progress. We are serious and sorrowful; yet we are determined and we are not despondent. And we are a united people, almost without exception supporting the President in the endeavor to administer the affairs of the Government creditably and impartially. If there are any Americans who, in these days of trouble and peril, are not entirely loyal to the country, or are failing to support the President and his administration, such recalcitrant individuals are and for all time will be, throughout the land the objects of pity and contempt."

"Both Japan and the United States have every reason to regret the commencement and continuance of this horror of horrors. They ardently hope for an early peace on a basis honorable and lasting. Indeed, neither country can obtain comfort from a consideration of the contest except in the thought that it is in no respect responsible for its precipitation, and in belief that it may be of substantial assistance in securing a speedy termination."

"We insist our ideas are the antitheses of those entertained by the Imperial Government of Germany. If we may rely on the writings of leading men and reported performances of the soldiers, apparently approved by the Government, the rulers of the German Empire advocate the doctrine that any aspiration may properly be realized by exercise of physical power—that might makes right. On the contrary, we believe we are not justified in seeking to acquire anything we desire or need unless the same is supported by fundamental principles of right and justice."

"Germany proclaims she is fighting for her life. This is true only in the

sense that a hand is fighting for his life when suddenly overtaken in attempt to appropriate the property and destroy the life of a law-abiding citizen. Late developments furnish evidence that the Government of Germany for a considerable period preceding the war was conspiring to violate rights of weak and inoffensive nations. The tyranny of this enemy of civilization is to be dreaded by the smaller nations; but we have no fear, for we are right and we are strong."

"We do not overlook nor minimize the fact that we are confronted by a long, stubborn, systematized struggle, supported by years of study and preparation. The enemy is in possession of territory and property and routes which, if retained, would be more than satisfactory; and with existing equipment and strength these positions, or a substantial part, may be for some time successfully defended against a powerful offensive. However, if each one of the Allies exerts itself to the utmost, patiently but persistently and continuously, the opposing armies will, in due course, be overwhelmed and conquered."

The Japanese Commission, on its arrival here, received a rousing welcome from thousands who lined the streets all the way from the pier, where they landed, to City Hall, where they were received officially, and then to Judge Gary's home on Fifth Avenue, where they are to make their headquarters. The members were impressed by the sincerity of the greeting, and the alliance of nations against Germany was the general theme of speeches. The visitors were shown points of interest, and after lunch with the Chamber of Commerce were honored at a dinner given by the Japan Society.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning members of the Japanese Mission visited the stock exchange.

In responding to Mayor Mitchell's address of welcome, Viscount Ishih said:

"Your great Goddess of Liberty has given us the challenge and has passed us as friends. The city which today is the very core of the created world has paused for a precious hour to welcome us and do us honor. We are very proud and deeply conscious of the meaning of this reception and this welcome."

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP FINANCED

OTTAWA, Ont.—As a result of a conference between the Minister of Finance and the Canadian Bankers Association, arrangements were made for financing the western wheat crop whereby the banks will supply a credit, of \$80,000,000, holding the wheat as security until it reaches the seaboard, when repayment will be made by the British Government. It is expected this arrangement will start the movement of western wheat, which has been held up pending arrangements by the Government at Ottawa. This was one of the subjects the Minister of Finance discussed with Lord Reading at Washington a few days ago.

SENATOR WEEKS TO BE CHAIRMAN

Republican State Committee of Massachusetts Selects Presiding Officer for Convention in Springfield Oct. 6

United States Senator John W. Weeks has been selected to preside at the annual Republican state convention of Massachusetts, to be held at Springfield, Saturday, Oct. 6. Former Congressman Charles G. Washburn has been selected to be chairman of the committee on resolutions, which will draft the state platform. These nominations and others were made at a meeting of the Republican State Committee late yesterday.

Four members at large for the committee on resolutions were nominated, as follows: B. K. Bristow Draper of Hopedale, Joseph Monette of Lawrence, Fitz-Henry Smith Jr. of Boston, and Councilor Charles H. Wright of Pittsfield, who has been serving as secretary of Governor McCall's campaign committee.

Edward A. Thurston of Fall River is named for chairman of the committee on public permanent organization.

The other convention committees will be headed as follows: Committee on credentials, Nelson P. Brown of Everett; committee on ballots, Benjamin Loring Young of Weston.

Chairman Washburn of the resolutions committee has called a meeting of his committee for Tuesday, Oct. 2, and will hold a public hearing at room 325, Kimball Building, at 3 o'clock on that day.

Chairman Bacon told the committee of plans for the "night before" reception at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Friday evening, Oct. 5.

In accordance with custom, Governor McCall, as the candidate for reelection, was consulted on the choice of leading convention officers. The selections meet with his approval.

OVER 1200 RIFLES BEING MADE DAILY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has announced that two plants are forwarding completed army rifles to the army storehouses a month ahead of the date on which they expected to begin deliveries.

The output of these plants with that of Government arsenals, makes a total of more than 1200 new rifles a day being supplied. This number is expected to increase rapidly week by week.



Ancient, Tried and Proven

The Egyptians were familiar with this wonderful cleansing agent—Borax—and they made use of it to good effect. In all these years man has discovered nothing better of its kind than Borax for use in the bath, especially in the case where hard water is used. Sprinkle

20
MULE TEAM BORAX

liberally in your bath. It will soften the water, increase its cleansing powers, act with the soap so as to give a better bath than you get with soap alone.

You should learn more of the properties of Borax. Use it in your bath and watch the effect. 20 Mule Team Borax has a hundred household uses.



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Finest Furs

in designs that are decidedly new and exceptionally attractive.

The increased volume of sales in our fur department is the result of a vastly superior stock.

We wish that you would make a comparison of our styles, quality and prices, with those of other reliable houses.

Raccoon Auto Coats
\$142.50 \$165 to \$295

Plenty of Large Sizes

MEYER JONASSON & CO.



GERMAN PROCLAMATIONS TO THE BELGIANS

GERMANS AIM TO CRUSH BELGIUM

Atrocities of Central Powers in That Country Gives Steady Proof of This Purpose—Cruelty Seen in Deportations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information received by The Christian Science Monitor from official sources confirms the suspicion long entertained concerning the purpose of the Central Powers towards Belgium and Serbia, namely, the complete crushing of the national existence of the one and the annihilation of the other. This information comes in the form of facts concerning the atrocities in these countries, which are of such a character that it is hard to believe that some of the deeds were committed by human beings.

The disclosures are considered to have a special significance now because of the recent replies of both the German and the Austrian Emperor to the appeal of the Pope for peace, in which they professed concern for the welfare of the people of the world, and especially those peoples dependent upon them. Even as they wrote, it now appears, the people of Belgium and of Serbia were suffering horrors unspeakable and made possible through having been fostered, and executed through the centuries by the governments of the dual monarchies.

It had been thought by some diplomats that Belgium, denuded of goods, of machinery, of materials, of everything that could be of any service whatever, had suffered to the limit when 300,000 of her people had been deported into Germany. Diplomatically Germany has maintained the flimsy pretext of the economic necessity of removing the unemployed from Belgium to Germany in order that they might find work. As the world knows, this long ago was exploded.

It appears that now the men of the higher classes are being taken away ruthlessly, including the aged and infirm who by no possible chance could be able to perform any useful labor. Only a few days ago the former Chamberlain of King Albert's court, 71 years of age, was torn from his family and taken to Germany. Count d'Urce was another. He is 69.

Quite recently additional details of

stances might be given, all of which show the steady stream now of the better class of Belgians to the camps of misery in Germany.

The records show that the constant trend of the German policy has been toward the complete crushing of the Belgians and their virtual elimination as a people, so that after the war Germans may enter the territory and take possession of the land. There is no indication that Germany intends ever to leave Belgium. The massacres of the first days of the war gave way later to the deportation iniquity, under the cruel operation of which families have been separated and husbands and fathers have been taken to Germany, possibly never to return.

The following description was supplied by an American eye-witness:

"Naturally, the scenes attending this forcible removal of fathers and sons



General von Emmich

wring the hardest of hearts. I saw one long train of cattle trucks loaded with prospective deportees. Many had resisted, only to feel a German bayonet. Women and children had fought for their men folk with desperate fierceness; clothes were tattered, eyes streaming, voices screaming and shouting until they were hoarse. Generally with as little brutality as possible, but always effectually, the Kaiser's soldiers crushed all opposition. Houses were searched from cellar to roof by armed men. No discrimination was made between employed and unemployed. Only one object was plainly in view—to obtain the largest possible number of strong hands. When the train was loaded, women and children were standing about in a huge crowd. Suddenly they ran on the line in front of the locomotive, threw themselves on the rails and clung there, shutting their eyes and uttering loud lamentations. Detachments of soldiers pressed them loose with bayonets and forced them to clear the track, when the train moved off towards the German frontier."

In reality, as this American eye-witness said, there was no discrimination between employed and unemployed; the Germans simply carried away the people they wanted for their factories. The Germans never showed any pity, and never exempted men because they had large families or widowed mothers to support. Their own rules as to the exemption of particular classes were made to be broken. The theoretical exemptions of students was seldom observed; farmers were often deported; former members of the Belgian Garde Civique were exempted in some places and deported from others. There were many proved cases of the deportation of boys of 14 and 15 years of age. Everywhere failure to report in answer to the German summons was regarded as proof of "unemployment," and every effort was made to arrest absentees at their homes.

It is impossible to state with certainty the total number of deportations, but it appears that in their main campaign, which continued during the winter of 1916-17, the Germans carried away some 60,000 men to work in their factories, and workshops. The number of Belgians deported to the German front in France may be estimated at 75,000. Including the men who were removed for work of a military character on the Dutch frontier and behind the German front in Belgium, the total number of persons affected by the deportations may, perhaps, be put at 150,000.

The record of the torture camps of Germany, where the unfortunate Belgians have been herded, is already known to the world. The atrocities practiced by the Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians and the Turks have been of a uniform character, it appears from the records, and this will be shown in the revelations that are to be made. Either enslavement or extermination has been the aim in every country that has felt the iron hand of the Central Powers.

ORDRE A LA POPULATION LIEGEOISE

La population d'Andenne, après avoir témoigné des intentions pacifiques à l'égard de nos troupes, les a attaquées de la façon la plus traîtresse. Avec mon autorisation, le général qui commande ces troupes a mis la ville en cendres et a fait fusiller 110 personnes.

Je porte ce fait à la connaissance de la Ville de Liège pour que ses habitants sachent à quel sort ils peuvent s'attendre s'ils prennent une attitude semblable.

Liège, le 22 Août 1914.

Général von BULOW.

Order to the People of Liege

General von Bulow's proclamation telling of Andenne's destruction and shooting of civilians

GRIM REALITY OF WAR DEPICTED

Horrors of German Invasion Shown in Series of Documents Telling Conditions Under Which Many Are Now Living

FOREWORD

There are some things which the human imagination cannot fully picture, and the horrors of war are, perhaps, fort-nately among them. Even those who have lived through the past two years at the front tell me that they cannot believe all that they have seen; how much less can we at home grasp the grim realities of war and of German invasion, whose knowledge is perforce drawn only from the reading of books?

The following pages contain reproductions of a series of inhuman documents, the careful perusal of which may do something to supplement our existing information concerning the actual conditions under which hundreds of thousands of our gallant Allies are now living—"living" by the appropriate word to denote so precarious an existence. Ill-informed persons in this country have been heard to say: "Would it much matter if we were under German rule?" I am inclined to think that they would not be disposed to repeat that question if they clearly understood the meaning of some of these threatening and brutal proclamations.

Such documents require no explanation and no comment. They are reduced to photographic facsimiles of posters and placards, posted by the Germans on the walls of cities, towns and villages in invaded France and Flanders. The originals are in my possession.

Let the reader imagine himself to be studying any one of these, when he suddenly finds it affixed to the door of his private house or his church or his town hall; he may then be able to enter more fully into the feelings of those who, for two long years, have been subject to a reign of terror; and to appreciate the patience, as well as

It rests with your good sense and with an intelligent patriotism to save your country from the horrors of war. The General Officer Commanding the Army of the Meuse.

VON EMMICH.

THE VIOLATION OF BELGIUM

This proclamation was distributed by the German Army among the Belgian civil population on Aug. 4, 1914. This was the day they violated Belgian neutrality, and they still hoped that the Belgian Army would offer no resistance. But when Belgian troops checked their advance that afternoon at the passage of the Meuse, they changed their tone and wreaked their revenge on the Belgian civilians. At Warsage, the village where this proclamation had been scattered by the Uhlans, three civilians were shot, six hanged, nine others murdered in various ways, and 25 houses were burnt down.

ORDER

To the People of Liège
The population of Andenne, after making a display of peaceful intentions toward our troops, attacked them in the most treacherous manner. With my authorization, the general commanding these troops has reduced the town to ashes and has had 110 persons shot.

I bring this fact to the knowledge of the people of Liège in order that they may know what fate to expect should they adopt a similar attitude.

Liège, 22d August, 1914.

GENERAL VON BULOW.

TERRORIZATION

Two hundred and fifty civilians—men, women and children—were killed by the Germans at Andenne on Aug. 20 and 21, 1914, and 50 at Seilles on the opposite bank of the Meuse. A hundred and fifty-three houses were burnt at Seilles, and 37 at Andenne. It is not true that the Germans were attacked by the civil population, or that they received any provocation whatever. The murder and arson were started in cold blood, at a signal; the object was to give point to such a proclamation as this.

As a warning to Liège, however, the atrocities at Andenne were superfluous. The Liègeois had already had personal experience of German terrorism, for on that very night of Aug. 20, again at a given signal, the Germans had burnt 55 houses at Liège and

AU PEUPLE BELGE

C'est mon plus grand regret que les troupes allemandes se soient forcées de franchir la frontière de Belgique. Elles agissent sous la contrainte d'une nécessité inéluctable. La neutralité de la Belgique ayant été violée par des officiers français qui, sous un déguisement, ont traversé le territoire belge en automobile pour pénétrer en Allemagne.

BELGES!
C'est mon plus grand désir qu'il y ait encore moyen d'éviter un combat entre deux peuples qui étaient amis jusqu'à présent, jadis même allies. Souvenez-vous des glorieux jours de Waterloo où c'étaient les armes allemandes qui ont contribué à fonder et à établir l'indépendance et la prospérité de votre Patrie.

Mais il nous faut le chemin libre. Des destructions de ponts, de tunnels, de voies ferrées, devront être regardées comme des actions hostiles.

BELGES!
Vous avez à choisir! J'espère que l'armée allemande de la Meuse ne sera pas contrainte de vous combattre. Un chemin libre pour attaquer, c'est tout ce que nous désirons.

Je donne des garanties formelles à la population belge qu'elle n'aura rien à souffrir des horreurs de la guerre, que nous payerons en or-monnaie les vivres qu'il faudra prendre au pays, que nos soldats se montreront les meilleurs amis d'un peuple pour lequel nous éprouvons la plus haute estime, la plus grande sympathie.

C'est de votre sagesse et d'un patriotisme bien compris qu'il dépend d'éviter à votre pays les horreurs de la guerre.

Le Général Commandant en Chef l'Armée de la Meuse

Von EMMICH

To the Belgian People

Von Emmich gives populace its choice between allowing German army free passage or fighting invaders

the endurance, with which these people are watching for the return of freedom.

House of Commons, London, S. W.

TO THE BELGIAN PEOPLE

It is to me, very great regret that the German troops find themselves compelled to cross the Belgian frontier. They are acting under the constraint of an unavoidable necessity. Belgium's neutrality having been violated by French officers who, in disguise, crossed Belgian territory by motor-car in order to make their way into Germany.

Belgians!
It is my greatest wish that there may still be way of avoiding a conflict between two nations which have hitherto been friends, and at one time even allies.

Remember the glorious days of Waterloo, where German arms played their part in founding and establishing the independence and prosperity of your country. But we must have a free passage. The destruction of bridges, of tunnels, and of railways will have to be looked upon as hostile acts.

Belgians!
It is for you to choose! I hope the German Army of the Meuse will not be forced to fight you. A free passage for attack is all we desire.

I give formal pledges to the Belgian population that it will have nothing to suffer from the horrors of war, that we will pay in gold for the provisions that must be taken from the country, and that our soldiers will prove themselves the best of friends to a people for whom we feel the highest esteem and the greatest sympathy.

murdered 29 civilians—shooting some, bayoneting others, and burning others alive.

NOTICE TO THE MAYOR

Requisition Order

The Commune of Lunéville will furnish by 1st September, 1914, under penalty of a fine of 300,000 francs in case of refusal or opposition:

1. 100,000 cigars, or 200,000 cigarettes, or 5,000 kilos of tobacco.
2. 50,000 litres of wine (in cask or in bottle).
3. 1,000 kilos of tea or of cocoa.
4. 10,000 kilos of sugar.
5. 1,000 kilos of roasted coffee.
6. 1,000 woolen stockings.
7. A quantity of soap, of toilet paper or cut paper, and a great number of pocket handkerchiefs and of knives.
8. 10 kilos of glycerine.
9. 10 kilos of grease.

I expressly add that all the goods demanded must be of the best quality, and that, in all cases where they are not so, the Commune will be held responsible. All appeals against this order will be null and void.

Crion, 29th August, 1914.

Officer Commanding the First Bavarian Reserve Corps.

VON FASBENDER.

REQUISITIONS

The best commentary on this proclamation is the Hague Convention of 1907. Concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land. The following articles may be singled out for quotation:

"52. Requisitions in kind and services shall not be demanded from the local authorities or inhabitants, except for the needs of the army of occupation. They shall be in propor-

AVIS AU MAIRE

Ordre de Réquisition

La Commune de Lunéville fournira jusqu'au 1^{er} Septembre 1914, sous peine d'amende de 300,000 fr. en cas de refus ou d'opposition :

- 1^o 100,000 cigares, ou 200,000 cigarettes, ou 5,000 kilos de tabac;
- 2^o 50,000 litres de vin (en tonneaux ou en bouteilles);
- 3^o 1,000 kilos de thé ou de cacao;
- 4^o 10,000 kilos de sucre;
- 5^o 1,000 kilos de café torréfié;
- 6^o 1,000 bas de laine;
- 7^o Une quantité de savon, de papier de toilette ou de papier coupé, un grand nombre de mouchoirs et de couteaux;
- 8^o 10 kilos de glycerine;
- 9^o 10 kilos de graisse.

J'ajoute expressément que tous les objets à livrer doivent être de première qualité et que dans tous les cas contraires la Commune en serait rendue responsable. Toute réclamation passe pour nulle et non arrivée.

Crion, le 29 Août 1914.

Le Commandant en Chef du 1^{er} Corps bavarois d'armée de réserve

Von FASBENDER.

Requisition notice to Mayor

Proclamation by von Fasbender violating the articles of the Hague Convention

tion to the resources of the country. . . .

"53. An army of occupation shall only take possession of cash, funds and realizable securities which are strictly the property of the state. . . ."

At Lunéville the Germans blew up with dynamite the walls of private houses into which safes had been left. They were directed by a noncommissioned officer who had done business in Lunéville before the war, and knew which safes were worth blasting out."

*Report of the French Commission on German Atrocities, I (pp. 25-3, French original); 21-2, English translation).

NOTICE TO THE POPULATION

On the 25th of August, 1914, inhabitants of Lunéville made an attack by ambush on German columns and ammunition-trains. On the same day inhabitants also fired on ambulances bearing the Red Cross. Shots were also fired on German wounded and on a military hospital containing a German ambulance unit.

On account of these acts of hostility an indemnity of 650,000 francs is imposed on the Commune of Lunéville. The Mayor is ordered to pay over this sum on the 6th September, 1914, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to the representative of the German military authorities. Fifty thousand francs of the payment must be made in specie. All appeals will be considered null and void. No postponement will be granted.

If the Commune does not punctually execute the order to pay this sum of 650,000 francs, all goods that can be distrained upon will be seized.

In case of nonpayment, house-to-house visits will be made and all the inhabitants will be searched. Any person who has deliberately concealed money or tried to withhold goods from seizure by the military authorities, or who attempts to leave the town, will be shot.

The Mayor and the hostages taken by the military authorities will be made responsible for the exact execution of the above orders. The Mayor is ordered to publish these directions to the Commune immediately.

Hénaménil, 3d September, 1914.

General Commanding.

VON FASBENDER.

PUNISHMENT TO PROVE CRIME

The motive of the present proclamation is found in the German military maxim that "Punishment is a proof of crime." The heinous charges made, in the first paragraph, against the inhabitants of Lunéville are just as false as those trumped up against the Belgian civilians of Andenne and Liège a few days earlier. The truth in all these cases was that the Germans had committed atrocities in cold blood, on a given signal, for a deliberate purpose of terrorization. At Lunéville there were 18 victims (in-



General von Bulow



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from "The Crimes of Germany"; The Field and Queen, Ltd., publishers

A CIVILIAN PRISONER

craft that fly over Lunéville, or to try to communicate with the French outposts.

The immediate steps to enforce this, which would be taken by Colonel Lidl, Commandant of the Communications Depot, would consist in the seizure of a considerable number of hostages from the working class as well as from the middle class.

In order to prevent or repress criminal behavior in war time, as well as to insure the security of the German troops and the civil population, the special police stations flying a white flag are to receive day and night all communications which may be addressed to them on this subject.

The Mayor of Lunéville.

KELLER.

HOSTAGES

In the present proclamation the Mayor of Lunéville is made to warn his fellow-citizens against rendering any assistance to their own national forces. The threat to take hostages in case of disobedience is very properly underlined. To be seized as a hostage in the invaded districts of Belgium and France was almost equivalent to a sentence of death. Hostages who were not shot by their captors or driven under the fire of the fellow-countrymen as living screens, were often deported to prison camps in Germany for an indefinite period and exposed to a more lingering death by exposure, starvation and brutality.

PROCLAMATION

Inhabitants of both sexes are strictly forbidden to leave their houses so far as this is not absolutely necessary for making short rounds, in order to buy provisions or water their cattle. They are absolutely forbidden to leave their houses at night under any circumstances whatever.

Whoever attempts to leave the place, by night or day, upon any pretext whatever, will be shot.

Potatoes can only be dug with the commandant's consent and under military supervision.

The German troops have orders to

carry out these directions strictly, by sentinels and patrols, who are authorized to fire on anyone departing from these directions.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

THE STRONG HAND

This proclamation imposes restrictions upon the people of Lunéville which barely allow them to keep themselves alive, while the penalty for infraction is death by shooting, at the discretion of the German sentinels and patrols.

These restrictions are the German General Staff's ideal of the state to which conquered peoples should be reduced. The process of terrorization is carried out in two stages. First comes the crushing blow—the carefully planned outbreak of murder, rape, arson and pillage, similar to that which was contrived at Lunéville on Aug. 15, 1914. Then, when the victims are presumed to be sufficiently paralyzed in action and broken in spirit, they are bound down with a network of drastic regulations to prevent their recuperation.

At Lunéville, fortunately, the process was cut short. The Germans only occupied the town three weeks, and were driven out by the French Army on Sept. 11.

COURSE OF ENGLAND IN CANADA APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Approval from a French-Canadian journal of anything English may be regarded as worthy of quoting. The cry of the French-Canadian newspaper and the anticonscriptionist is ordinarily found to be that Canadians have no need to fight in the present war, because the country owes nothing to England. The paper in question, L'Evenement, says:

"Let us be just: Everyone should know that from 1852 to 1902 England paid for the support of a militia destined to defend and protect our country a sum of \$2,000,000; that England again paid \$2,000,000 from 1851 to 1861, the sum of \$2,000,000; from 1861 to 1871, \$2,500,000; from 1871 to 1881, \$19,000,000; from 1881 to 1891, \$19,000,000; from 1891 to 1901, \$28,000,000; and the anti should also know that England paid \$81,000,000 for the construction of canals in Canada and \$56,000,000 for other public works. Then, there is another thing which the anti should not forget, that from 1820 to 1829, England spent \$35,000,000 to erect the Citadel on the heights of our city, and of which we are so proud today.

We have said nothing of the vast sums spent at Levis, Toronto, Halifax, Kingston, Montreal and St. John by Great Britain, but we will, no doubt be told that if England incurred these vast expenses, it was in her own interest as well as that of Canada. Against a negative policy and of let alone, we are of the opinion that we should work in order to prepare Canada for the future and in a manner that will place the Dominion on an equal footing with other nations of the same importance. In 15 or 20 years Canada will have a population of 15,000,000 or 18,000,000 souls, and then it will be more appropriate than ever to place our country in a position of proper defense."

CANADIAN TRAINING METHODS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A letter has been received here by the Administration, written by Viscount French to Sir George Perley, acting High Commissioner for Canada, in the course of which the Field Marshal expresses his warm approval of the training being carried on by the Canadian military officials in England. He says:

"When the Canadian forces in England were reorganized, you intimated to Brigadier-General Lowther that it was your wish that the training should be done entirely by Canadians. This has been practically universally the case, and General Turner may look with satisfaction on the results achieved. I am glad to say that in close touch with all that is going on in which Canadian officers have received the observations in the Inspector's reports enables them to be very critical indeed, for they know their remarks will be received and acted upon with the idea that they are meant helpfully and not in a fault-finding spirit."

PLAN FOR SHIPMENT OF COAL ARRANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A plan to relieve the coal situation in Canada came into force on Sept. 25, from which date the shipment of fuel into this country will be controlled by Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator of the United States. In a communication addressed to H. A. Harrington, secretary of the coal section of the Retail Merchants Association, Dr. Garfield outlined a system which it is believed will insure equal and impartial distribution of coal in Canada and will eliminate the coal broker.

Dr. Garfield's letter has been circulated among the American coal operators, wholesalers and shippers of coal into Canada, asking them to furnish him with the details of Canadian shipping handled by them, including tonnage on order, tonnage on orders already filled, and routage, whether by water or by rail, to all parts of the Dominion.

BOSTON'S PORT FACILITIES URGED

Massachusetts Trade and Commercial Organizations Receive Plea From Waterways Board to Get Behind Development

Following the announcement that Boston may be made one of the great military supply and storage depots of the world, William S. McNary of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission today appealed to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Boston Real Estate Exchange and Massachusetts State Board of Trade to get behind the movement to obtain greater consideration and use by the federal authorities of the facilities of this port.

Attention was called by the commissioner in a letter to these bodies that the water terminals and facilities here are only 40 per cent used; that Boston is the nearest large port in this country to the war zone, and therefore the haul is shorter across from here. Commissioner McNary will wire the Massachusetts senators and congressmen asking them to start a campaign in Washington against what he says is an evident plan to side-track Boston from war shipment business. He said that the British and Canadian governments have diverted all their war shipping to the port of Halifax, to the exclusion of the greater ports of Montreal and Quebec. With this precedent by two great governments, he says, Boston ought to get all of the United States shipments.

"We must make the War Department, Navy Department, and the Federal Shipping Board realize what we have here in the line of unused facilities and the only way we can do it is by bringing sufficient pressure by our representatives in Washington and by concerted action by our financial and commercial interests here."

The proposal to make Boston a military supply and storage depot originated in the Massachusetts Waterways Commission and plans submitted by it have been approved by the National Council of Defense Storage Committee. Only ratification by Secretary of War Baker is necessary, to carry them into effect and very little doubt is entertained but that he will order them rushed through.

The most important construction in the history of the development of the port of Boston will follow signing of the final papers by Secretary Baker. Big public works on both sides of the harbor, involving the outlay of immense sums of money and the employment of hundreds of men, are involved. The step will also mean the greatest boom for the business of the port in a century, according to harbor experts.

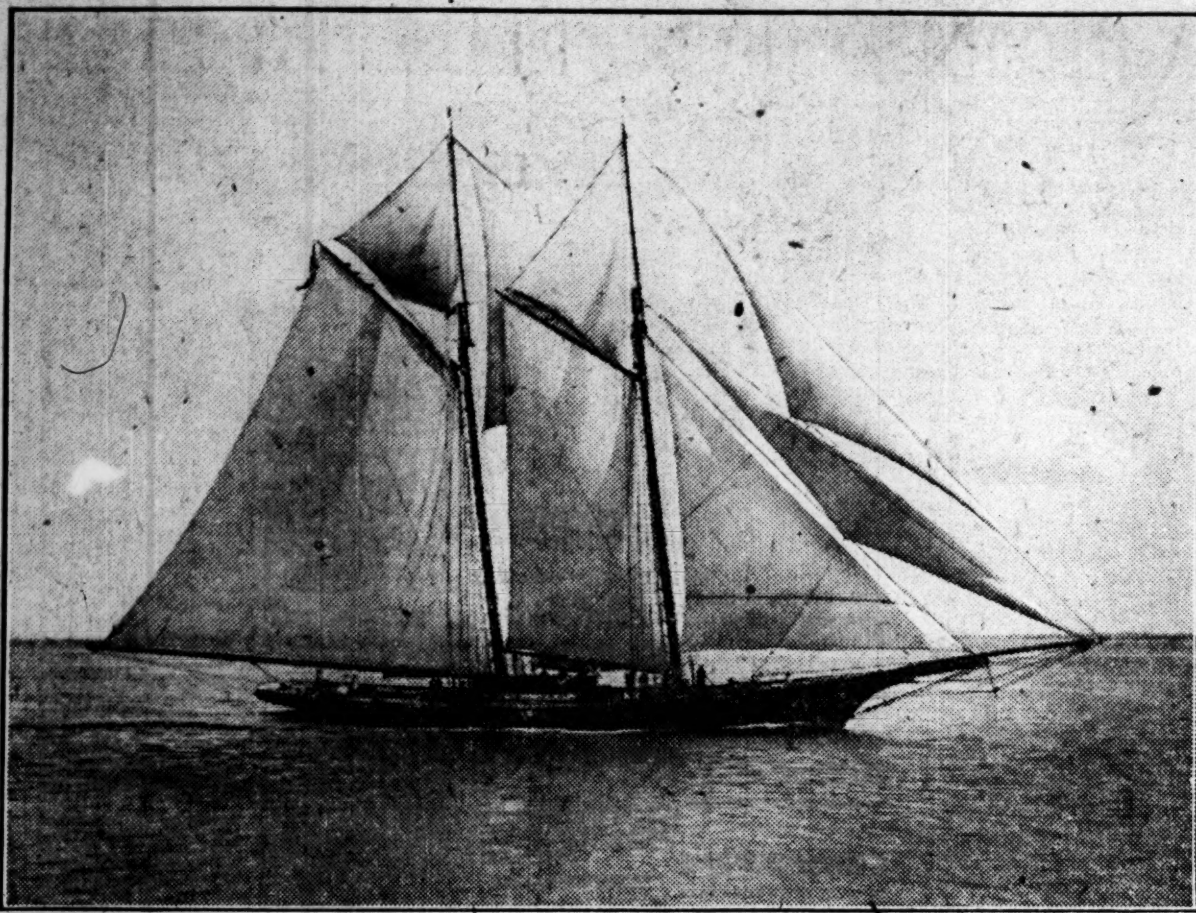
Involved in the plan is the taking over by the national Government and the construction thereof of great storage buildings, the use of 250,000 square feet of floor space of Commonwealth Pier for storage and embarkation purposes, erection of storage buildings by the ramp in South Boston, near the reserve channel and dry dock, building of a big shipping platform on the reserve channel and further dredging of this waterway, improvement and extension of wharves near the Metropolitan Coal Company and Boston Molasses Company storehouses and the connection of all these projects with the Commonwealth's present system of storage tanks.

This step by the Government marks the culmination of a campaign which was begun by Mr. McNary and Joseph A. Conry, lately designated by Governor McCall as the Massachusetts representative on the National Defense Council storage committee at Washington. Mr. Conry, who was formerly a member of the directors of the port of Boston, is in Washington furthering the project and awaiting the final approval by Secretary Baker.

Commissioner McNary has made six visits to Washington and has taken up the matter personally with former Chairman Denman of the United States Shipping Board, present Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Raymond B. Stevens, New England member of the Shipping Board, Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, officials of the Quartermaster General's department, Chairman Crane and Sub-Chief of Staff of the War Department, Chairman Bernard Baruch of the National Defense Council. He has pointed out to each the great unused facilities of Boston Harbor while goods and men and freight were being poured into the already overcrowded port of New York.

When the Washington authorities announced their intention recently of leasing and buying 500 acres in Newark Bay, dredging the channel, building wharves and storehouses and making railroad connections there, thereby creating a new port on the Newark flats which would be practically an extension of New York, Commissioner McNary, in the absence of his associates on the board, who were attending a convention of the American Association of Port Authorities in Cleveland, telegraphed and wrote in protest to all governmental department heads in Washington who were concerned in the project and then started the battle for Boston's rights in the matter.

Commissioner McNary went to Washington, sought and obtained conferences with the national leaders, and asked why it was necessary to spend millions in Newark to develop facilities from the raw when Boston already had 160 acres available, the biggest pier in the whole country only partially used and long stretches of waterfront and railroad connections. He argued that the state, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and New Haven water terminals were less than 40 per cent used and demanded serious consideration for the non-



Schooner yacht America, which won in 1851 Royal Yacht Squadron cup since held in United States

utilization of Boston's unexcelled facilities.

Attention was directed by Commissioner McNary to the fact that Halifax, which is practically connected with a single-track railroad with the rest of Canada is being used almost wholly by the British and Canadian governments for embarkation of troops and the shipment of freight and munitions to the practical exclusion of Quebec and Montreal, because of its nearness to Europe, and asked why Boston, with its superiority over all other large American ports in these respects, was being ignored. Mr. McNary found an impression in Washington that Massachusetts railroads and their terminal facilities were unable to handle their present business, and he combated that idea.

Commissioner McNary's activities in Washington resulted in the National Defense Council sending its representative, Mr. Mayo, to Boston to confer with the Waterways Commission. Mr. Conry was brought into the conferences, and plans for the use of vacant state land both in East Boston and South Boston were prepared and discussed. Sites for the location of various warehouses were decided upon. All facts relating to the shipping facilities of Commonwealth Pier were furnished Mr. Mayo, and plans to dredge the Jeffries Point Channel in East Boston so that it can accommodate the largest ships were agreed upon.

If Secretary Baker's decision is favorable, as he expects, Commissioner McNary intends to launch another campaign to get the Federal Shipping Board to realize the great importance of Boston's unused facilities, and its greater nearness to Europe over all other United States ports, thereby insuring shorter and quicker transportation of supplies. He also intends to try to influence the Shipping Board to send a proper and proportionate share of their shipping from Boston instead of taking all their excess shipments from the congested harbor of New York and diverting them to Southern ports where there is a longer haul and, consequently, much longer and slower shipment to Europe.

"This is a matter in which the commercial bodies of Boston should put forth strong efforts and in which the press and our Massachusetts senators and congressmen should enlist," said Commissioner McNary in a statement issued. "Boston's commercial and shipping interests are being neglected and ignored and it is high time that our great and powerful financial and business persons and firms should concentrate in these matters to save the situation in the interest of Boston and New England."

"I feel highly gratified over the action of the National Defense Council's storage committee in selecting Boston as a transportation and storage center for supplies. It is of tremendous importance to this port. We must not let up, however. The Waterways Commission intends to force these questions further on the attention of the authorities in Washington, arouse public interest in this community and to get our business and commercial bodies to take a more active interest and strong action to safeguard our important commerce and develop further our port."

GERMAN OPERAS BARRED THIS SEASON

CHICAGO, Ill.—No German operas will be rendered this season by the Chicago Opera Association in Chicago, New York or Boston, according to the prospectus which has been issued by Cleofonte Campanini, general director. Mr. Campanini also made the following statement concerning this decision on the part of the association: "This is in deference to the sentiment of the American people. We have always given German music as liberal representations as French or Italian in this institution. However, we realize that even the most far-sighted American who has friends or relatives facing destruction over there cannot sit and listen with equanimity to music created in the enemy country."

BANK OF FRANCE REPORTS
PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows increases of 1,825,000 francs in gold holdings and of 151,000 francs in silver.

OLD CUP LIFTER AMERICA SOLD

Boston Yachtsmen Purchase and Will Preserve Boat Which in 1851 Won Royal Yacht Squadron Cup at Cowes, Eng.

Yachtsmen on both sides of the Atlantic will be gratified to learn that while the sailing days of the famous cup winning schooner yacht America probably are over, it will not be consigned to the scrap heap or turned into a trading vessel. While the new owners of the America, all of whom are enthusiastic Boston yachtsmen and members of the Eastern Yacht Club, have not yet decided upon the future of the America, it is probable that it will be snugly berthed in Boston or Marblehead, and will prove for many years to come an attractive feature in one or the other of these two ports.

From the day when it first appeared off Cowes in England, 66 years ago last month, and 20 days later won the Hundred Guinea Cup offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron for its annual race around the Isle of Wight, a course still famous for its fickle airs and tricky tides, until last interned in the sluggish waters of upper Boston Harbor, the career of the America has been both interesting and romantic. No other yacht so revolutionized naval architecture.

The race around the Isle of Wight on Aug. 2, 1851, was the only contest of any importance which the America won. The boat on that day defeated several schooners and six cutters. It took the lead at Nab's lightship and was never headed. In fact at one time, a few miles from the finish, the craft was so far ahead as to give rise to the famous anecdote in which the sailing master of the royal yacht is said to have replied to the inquiry of Queen Victoria, who witnessed the race: "Ah, Your Majesty, the America is first, and there is no second." As a matter of fact the America finished 34 minutes ahead of the second boat.

After the famous race the America became successively the pleasure schooner of two British noblemen, a blockade runner in the American Civil War, an almost worthless hulk on the bottom of a Florida river, the training ship of United States midshipmen, the first and only representative of the United States Navy in a yacht race, the cruising and sometimes the racing boat of a Governor of Massachusetts.

The America was last rebuilt in 1880 by George Lawley in Boston and in 1885 was refitted from plans by Edward Burgess, Boston yacht designer. The spars which were placed by Mr. Burgess are still in their steps. Despite renovations of the America, which left scarcely a foot of the original wood in its hull, its lines are intact, and the American spread eagle which decorated the stern and which was removed in England in 1851, was brought back to the United States five years ago by the Duke of Sunderland, and presented to the New York Yacht Club.

The last race sailed by the America was on Aug. 8, 1901, when the old yacht took part in the squadron run of the New York Yacht Club from Vineyard Haven to Newport. It sailed that day under the blue and white pennant of Butler Ames, a grandson of General Butler, now major-general of the Massachusetts State Guard, and finished second in Class A.

A month later General Ames said of the America into the well-known ocean paddock the Horseshoe of Sandy Hook and anchored it before Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II and the America's cup defender Columbia.

The cup won by the America is a silver ewer, 27 inches in height. On the shields around the bowl of the ewer and on the base are engraved the summaries of the 31 races which have been sailed for it, all of them being American victories with one exception.

As this cup stands for the yachting supremacy of the world, so the schooner which was designed by George Steers, and sailed to victory by "Old Dick" Brown, the Sandy Hook pilot, and

which will probably swing at anchor in Marblehead as a yachting museum for many years to come, stands for the yachting supremacy of the United States at a time when that country was not regarded as a factor in pleasure boat designing, building or racing.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Labor Gazette publishes the following information regarding the general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food in the United Kingdom for the month of July:

The principal articles of food showed a slight decline, mainly due to a substantial fall in potatoes, the average price of which on Aug. 1 was about 1d. per pound as compared with nearly 1½d. per pound for old crop potatoes a month earlier. The other articles included in the returns which showed a drop in price were fish, margarine and cheese, the average decreases amounting to 3, 4 and 5 per cent respectively. With fish and cheese the decline continued a downward movement in the previous month, but the fall in the price of margarine is especially noticeable, as that article has hitherto shown an uninterrupted series of increases since the autumn of last year.

Meat, flour, bread, sugar and milk all showed, on the whole, little change in price. Bacon, butter and eggs were dearer on Aug. 1 than a month earlier.

As compared with Aug. 1, 1916, the retail prices of the principal articles of food showed an increase of about 28 per cent. The prices of margarine, flour, bread and cheese were about 40 per cent higher than a year ago. The remaining increases fell within a range of 20 to 35 per cent. Granulated sugar showed a rise of 11 per cent. Potatoes alone were cheaper than a year ago, to the extent of 18 per cent.

The prices of the various cuts of meat covered by the returns showed advances ranging from nearly 100 to over 190 per cent in comparison with July, 1914, equivalent to average increases of 75d. to 10½d. per pound, according to cut. Bacon was 83 per cent, or 2½d. per pound, dearer than in the pre-war month. The average price of bread was double, and that of flour more than double, the corresponding figure for July, 1914, the increase amounting to 5½d. per four pounds of bread and 11½d. per seven pounds of flour. Granulated sugar has nearly trebled in price during the war and part of the advance may be attributed to increased duty. Milk, butter and margarine were 60 to 70 per cent dearer than in July, 1914. Cheese was nearly double the pre-war price and for fish and eggs average increase of roundly 120 per cent were recorded. The smallest advance over the pre-war figures was in the price of potatoes, which averaged about 50 per cent or 2½d. per seven pounds, above the level prevailing in July, 1914.

LICENSE BOARD HAS ENLARGED POWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—In response to a request for legislation to strengthen the enforcement of prohibition in Ontario, an amendment was made in the federal law at the session of Parliament just closed, giving the Ontario License Board power to institute prosecutions against manufacturers of medicated wine under the Ontario Temperance Act, the maximum penalty being \$1000, without privilege of appeal. Heretofore all prosecutions had to be carried on under the Patent Medicines Act, the maximum penalty being \$50, with privilege of appeal.

The Ontario Temperance Board is now in a position to make greater progress in its campaign against the manufacture and sale of medicated beverages.

INVESTIGATION URGED
Investigation of the charge that \$50,000 was used by Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador at Washington, to influence Congress is asked in resolutions made public today by the Massachusetts Council of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

CONFLICT OF AMENDMENTS

Curtis Antiaid and Educational Resolutions Said to Cross Each Other and Constitutional Convention to Debate Issue

A question of a possible conflict between the Curtis antiaid amendment and an amendment relating to the encouragement of literature, reported by the committee on education, has been raised in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and by vote of the delegates today it was decided to settle this question next Tuesday. The education amendment was ordered placed in the calendar for Tuesday.

It appears that the attention of the committee on the bill of rights, which reported the Curtis antiaid amendment, was called to the last sentence in the education amendment which was considered by the committee, at a meeting early today, to be in conflict with the prohibition of the Curtis amendment against public appropriations for institutions under private control. Chairman Curtis told the convention today that this conflicting sentence in the education amendment ought to be removed so that the prohibition in the Curtis amendment could not be held to be nullified by later adoption of the education amendment.

The sentence in question reads as follows:

"To this end (encouragement of education), the Legislature shall have power to make such provision by taxation or otherwise as will in conjunction with the local agencies and institutions above enumerated, insure a complete and efficient system of education which will afford to every one opportunity for full mental, physical, and moral development, and will aid and encourage all to become unselfish and loyal citizens."

Mr. Pillsbury of Wellesley was not certain that the provision in the education amendment would be held to conflict with the Curtis amendment, and Mr. Combs of Worcester, of the committee on education, said that his committee was willing to defend its proposition.

Mr. Cummings of Fall River read from a recent published letter of Professor Anderson, saying that there were ways by which support could be given to institutions cut off by the antiaid amendment, and asked how the private schools could be helped in any way from the public purse.

Mr. Anderson of Newton replied that when he wrote the letter he had no knowledge of the amendment of the education committee. He meant that the county farm bureaus could receive aid in another way, though the antiaid amendment would cut them off. He did not expect to get any aid for any institution not under public control.

Mr. Cummings asked if he meant that the antiaid amendment could be evaded by some device. Mr. Anderson said he meant public causes could be aided through public channels, such as aiding agriculture through the State Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Cummings asked why not aid education as well as agriculture. Mr. Anderson said the State could still aid education through public agencies. He thought the antiaid amendment would bring about a finer system of education than ever before.

Mr. Pelletier of Boston believe there was a conflict between the two amendments and asked for an early settlement. Mr. Maguire of Boston favored waiting until the initiative and referendum question had been disposed of. On a voice vote, Mr. Curtis' motion to discuss the seeming conflict next Tuesday was then carried.

On a voice vote and without debate it was decided to refer to the voters the absent voting amendment, in the form in which it took its third reading Wednesday.

Later, the committee on rules presented an order recommending that the absent-voting amendment, be placed on the ballot at the state election in November. This order went into the calendar for the next session, Tuesday.

There was a short debate on an order, offered by Mr. Avery of Holyoke, providing that the convention adjourn Oct. 26 to the second Tuesday in June, 1918. A point of order was raised that, under the rules, the convention cannot adjourn over more than two weeks at one time, and this point was ruled well taken by President Bates. Thereupon, the convention suspended the rule in this connection by a vote of 161 to 54. Before the question could be put to a vote, Mr. Luce of Waltham moved that the order be referred to the rules committee, and this action was taken by a vote of 162 to 32.

In the debate on this order, Mr. Avery said that the convention had been in session four months and only one matter had been settled for reference to the people. There will be only 30 convention days in November and December on account of the State and city elections and holidays. Many members feel that they cannot attend much longer. There are over 160 matters pending, some of them of the highest importance. Next summer they can come back wiser from their mistakes and finish in a dignified manner.

The convention next took up the resolution authorizing State and municipal trading in necessities. Mr. Richardson of Newton moved a civil service amendment in order that all governmental positions in the new kinds of public service might be taken out of politics. He did not think it necessary to argue for such a proposition as its merits were plain on its face.

Then he went on to argue for his amendment to limit the main proposition to foodstuffs, feeds, fuel and ice.

Such changes would be sufficient to try out the proposition. It ought to be tried in a businesslike way. Without this amendment the resolution is loose, vague and indefinite.

"Necessaries of life" is a very uncertain term. Litigation would surely result from the language as it stands. If the words include the main manufactures of the State, then the State will be in competition with its own basic industries.

Mr. Bauer of Lynn said that he was at first inclined, as a retail merchant, to oppose the public trading proposition, but that in view of the probable benefits to the community he was ready to vote for it without any further restrictions.

Mr. Dresser of Worcester took the point of view of Mr. Richardson that the terms of the proposition were indefinite and that endless litigation would result.

Debate was resumed yesterday on the proposed constitutional amendment authorizing state and municipal trading in necessities. Mr. Underhill of Somerville believed many small dealers would be forced out of business if the State and cities engaged in the selling of groceries, milk, fuel, etc. A similar view was expressed by Mr. Cusick of Boston. Mr. Morrill of Haverhill, Socialist, favored the resolution, remarking that he was not disturbed by assertions that the amendment would lead to state socialism.

Mr. Quincy of Boston moved perfecting amendments, one of which would include preserving and storing necessities of life. He believed it was intended to authorize the purchase of articles outside of the State, and he wanted to make it clear that this power was given in the main proposition. He thought the power to preserve and to store was essential to the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. Curtis of Boston said that the amendment contained doubtful language, which ought to be clarified. He would limit the authority of the measure to trading only during the war. The State ought to have power to sell to other states such goods as it cannot sell to its own citizens.

COAL MEN REFUSE TO FORCE PRICES UP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A deadlock has been reached by the coal miners and operators here who are discussing union demands for 25 per cent more pay in the bituminous fields of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

The joint scale subcommittee of miners and operators have attempted to reach an agreement on the miners' proposal that the operators grant an increase which then might be used as the basis of an appeal to the Government for higher selling prices.

The operators, however, have declined to consider this proposition, announcing their belief that it would look like conspiracy between miners and operators to force higher coal prices.

It does not appear that the deadlock will be broken pending an announcement from Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, as to whether there is to be an upward revision of the government fixed prices.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have just been issued:

First Lieut. George H. Simon, Harry A. Martin, Neil S. Booth, John H. Swan, Elm. E. Ransom, Robert C. Barton and Louis B. Iglamer, all of the ordnance department, will proceed to Washington.

First Lieut. Floyd C. Hedco, 61st Infantry, will proceed to Chicago on official business.

First Lieut. Morrow C. Gustin, Philippine Scouts, retired, is relieved from duty at Seattle and will proceed to Wichita, Kan.

Capt. Joseph L. McGree, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

PURSES ARE AWARDED

DURHAM, N. H.—The announcement of the winners of prizes for the best thesis in Sociology is given out by Prof. E. R. Groves of that department of New Hampshire College. The Lillian Edwards prize was won by Dorothy Hanson of Franklin. Her subject was "The Social Significance of the Motion Picture." The other sociological prize of \$10, given by the Chi Omega Society, was awarded to Miss Clarice Shannon of Laconia whose subject was "The Social Needs of the Rural Community," and the problem of city-drift.

BIG SHIPS TO BE TAKEN OVER

Federal Board Announces That After Oct. 15 Every Merchant Vessel of More Than 2500 Tons Will Be Requisitioned

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Shipping Board has announced that, after Oct. 15, every United States merchant vessel of more than 2500 tons dead weight capacity, available for ocean service, is to be requisitioned by the Government. This statement also gives the charter rates at which the vessels will be taken over. United States ships, available for ocean traffic, total slightly more than 2,000,000 tons, but some of them already have been taken over for the army and navy.

It is stated that in most instances, except where required for actual government service, the ship will be turned back to their owners for operation on government account, subject, however, to any disposition the Shipping Board may direct.

The rates announced are less than the present charter rates charged by American vessels for carrying government supplies. It is the intention, if it is understood, to apply them later to any foreign ships chartered in the United States. The chartering will be in the hands of the Shipping Board's chartering commission, of which Welding Ring of New York has just been named as head.

For freight vessels the rates a ton a month, figured on time charter on a basis of dead weight tonnage, are as follows:

More than 10,000 tons, \$5.75; 8001 to 10,000 tons, \$6; 6001 to 8000 tons, \$6.25; 4001 to 6000 tons, \$6.50; 3001 to 4000 tons, \$6.75; 2500 to 3000 tons, \$7.

Vessels of a speed in excess of 11 knots will be allowed 50 cents a ton additional for each knot or fraction over 11.

For passenger vessels, the board has adopted a twofold basis of classification: Class A, comprising steamers with a capacity of more than 150 passengers, and class B, with a capacity of from 75 to 150 passengers. Steamers in both ratings are further classified according to speed. Passenger steamer rates, based on time charters and figured gross register, are as follows:

Class A—10 to 11 knots, \$9 a ton; 12 knots, \$9.50; 13 knots, \$10; 14 knots, \$10.50; 15 knots, \$11; more than 15 knots, \$11.50.

Class B—10 to 11 knots, \$8 a ton; 12 knots, \$8.50; 13 knots, \$9; 14 knots, \$9.50; 15 knots, \$10; more than 15 knots, \$10.50.

Some of the vessels to be requisitioned, which will be used exclusively for army and navy service, will be taken over on a bare ship basis. These vessels will be manned and operated by the army and navy instead of by the owners, and the rates fixed for their use are \$4.15 for cargo boats and \$5.75 a ton gross for passenger steamers of 11 knots speed with an additional 50 cents a ton for each knot in excess of 11 up to 16 knots. All of the rates are tentative.

The Government is to assume the war risk on the ships requisitioned and in some instances the marine risk as well. Where the marine risk is assumed the usual rate for this insurance will be deducted from the charter price.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING'S GAINS

The gas and electric light companies owned by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies report aggregate net sales of gas and electricity for August, 1917, \$125,205.47 as compared with \$110,490.63 for August, 1916, an increase of \$14,714.79. For the two months ending Aug. 26, 1917, the net sales were \$240,731.06 as compared with \$211,433.86 for the similar period last year, an increase of \$29,297.20.

INTERRED GERMANS ESCAPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The second escape of three prisoners from the German internment camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., has compelled officials there to inaugurate sterner regulations. One of the three was a lieutenant of the German Navy, another a sailor, of the merchant marine; the third was detained by the Department of Justice.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE WHEREFORES
OF MODERN ARTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Modern art, using the term to mean the most recent expressions of painting, such as impressionism, cubism and futurism, is apparently as ready to find its level in general acceptance as a whirlpool in a flowing stream. On the one hand are the enthusiasts—discriminating critics, some of them, too—who find in these "isms" a culmination of all the art of the past, breaking through the veil of commonly accepted symbols in the attempts to define reality for the first time, and marking the débacle of imperialism in art. On the other hand is an opposition that ranges from an impatient disgust to an easy condescension that views them as sporadic revolts, thrusting a foot back to the very beginnings of art to get a fulcrum against a too firmly seated academicism, or again as mere anarchical explosions.

But whatever one's individual opinion, a moment's consideration of the new schools, as exemplified today, is worth while, inasmuch as the coming season's exhibitions, in this city and elsewhere, promise an increase rather than a decrease of paintings in the category. Sufficient for present consideration are the three well-defined sects or denominations just mentioned.

"To paint from nature," as Cézanne said, "is not to copy what is objective, but to realize one's sensations." Therein, one may find a clew to the aim of impressionism.

Impressionism, so called, had its first effective manifestations in landscape painting, with Turner and Constable. With Monet, Sisley and Pissarro, half a century later, it became a pseudo-technical search for light, especially open to the minute subdivision of colors and tones to represent vibration and shadow-transparency. But these enthusiasts, in their preoccupation with technique, forgot their aesthetics. They registered certain new effects, at the sacrifice of others not so new but equally essential to the integrity of the picture; and they refused to recognize the obvious limitations of opaque pigment for producing atmospheric illusion.

The neo-impressionists, such as Segantini, Seurat and Signac, with their dots of pure, primary colors on a gray or white ground, to be fused harmoniously by the eye at a certain distance, carried pointillism to an exquisite degree of refinement. Yet at best this technique entailed a blurring or instability of outline and form, and so thwarted that freedom of expression which is at once the excuse and the ultimate goal of most modern artists.

It remained for the post-impressionists—Cézanne, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Matisse, Redon, et al.—to work out a method by which the color scheme remained the effective foundation of the picture, no matter how or at what distance it might be viewed.

Paul Cézanne, the recluse painter of Aix-en-Provence, has come into general acceptance by the younger generation and the advanced cult as the arch post-impressionist, the idealist par excellence, the master of form-building through force of color alone. There is, in fact, in his simplest still-life studies—mere improvised arrangement of bowls, bottles, textile fabrics, fruits and flowers, glowing with inward fires against vague and disjointed backgrounds, canvases such as have been viewed in the New York galleries—something of the requisite vital thrill. Technically, this is a matter of controlling rhythmic form by the juxtaposition of related spots of color where it contains, and contrasted spots where it stops.

There are but few first-rate examples of Cézanne in this country, and next to none at all in the public museums. It is just as well, in one way, for surface imitation of his clumsy-looking but highly deceptive painting is worse than futile. Proud, solitary, uncompromising, ironic, primitive, colossal, intense, sincere though self-contradictory, changeable yet unshaken by worldly influences, Cézanne left subtle, cryptic records, of enormously uneven values, of a form of art which at all times has to be approached not from without, but from within.

Henri Matisse is another much-quoted post-impressionist who ought seldom or never to be taken literally. A revolted from strict Beaux-Arts training, his rôle in the development of modern art is one of iconoclastic rather than constructive criticism—a most important rôle, considering how terribly hampered the practice of painting and drawing has become through the accumulation of irrelevant literary traditions. Matisse conducts a school in Paris, where he may let his pupils run wild, but he never tries to imbue them with his own insouciant personal style.

Cubism is variously exemplified by Picabia, Pissarro, Rivera and Derain, by Gleizes, Metzinger, Crotti, and Marcel Duchamp, Parisians with whom New York has become somewhat familiar since the International show at the Armory in 1913; and by their most plausible American coworkers, amongst whom may be mentioned Max Weber, Arthur Dove, Samuel Halpert, A. W. Kowitz, and Walter Pach. Each of these painters is more or less of an individual outlaw, and their work has nothing in common except in an experimental application of theories which take them far outside the pale of concrete representation, and into hitherto unexplored realms of abstract fantasy.

Albert Gleizes and Jean Metzinger, authors in collaboration of the first book on cubism, in 1912, expressly state that the word in its literal significance, meaning volume or third di-

mension, is far from defining the movement they profess, which broadly makes for "the integral realization of painting," and endeavors "to capture all art within the limits of the picture." With the impressionists, the eye dominates the thought; with the cubists, directly the reverse.

The cubists, thus far, have hardly defined their theories in words; and their practice, despite some intimations of order and beauty, is for the most part still unintelligible. Picabia talks reasonably enough about "musique de procession" in paint, a sort of color figure or symphonic poem, "which without imitation and without commemoration shall make us feel sensations and sentiments," undistracted by efforts at mere materialization of form. Yet he finds it necessary to letter the labels on his canvases, not only in order that we may be able to distinguish "Danseuse Etolée sur Transatlantique" from "Negro Song" and "New York Aperçue à Travers le Corps," but also as a precaution against their being hung upside down.

"An attempt to dissolve facts entirely in design," is another explanation offered by and of the cubists. One thing is certain, they are united bent on breaking the grip of crude realistic art. Already the impressionists had exposed the pompous pretension of the "noble subject" and the childish make-believe of the anecdote. The cubists "a outrance" would go further, and eliminate everything save the aesthetic idea embodied in color and rhythmic lines. The picture, they insist, should be sufficient in itself. Titles, too, are to be done away with, as mental or literary helps liable to lead the onlooker astray. Here is where Whistler anticipated the cubists, when he adopted the plan of calling his pictures "symphonies," "nocturnes," "arrangements," and the like.

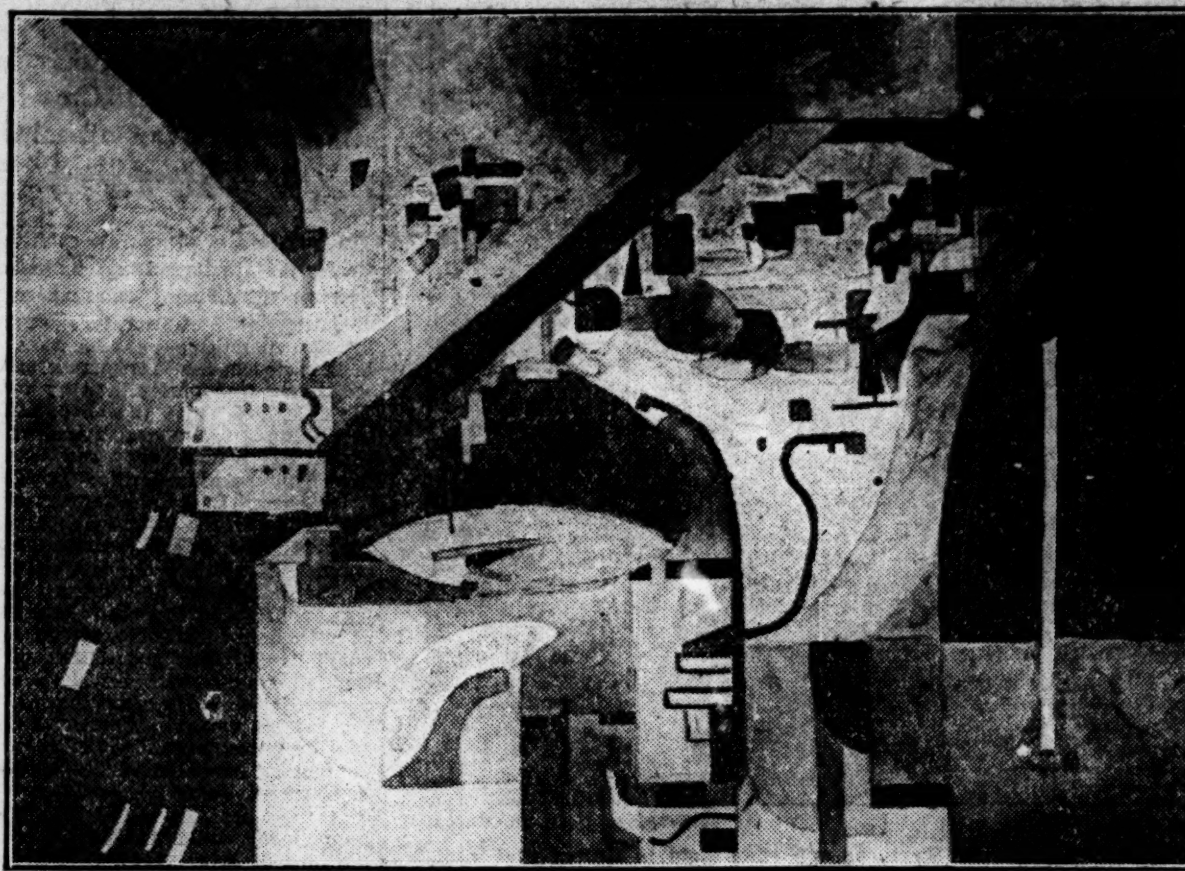
From Italy comes futurism, which as propounded by its recognized head and front, the cosmopolitan poet and publicist, F. T. Marinetti, is primarily an aggressive nationalistic and social propaganda, the artistic being but one of its manifold activities. It is banal, debasing, your futurist proclaims, to live upon a glorious past. Historians and art critics are useless, if not harmful. When a good thing is repeated it becomes bad, and it grows worse with reiteration, until it becomes quite intolerable. Struggle is the hygiene of the world, he declares, war the culminating synthesis of progress, the school of ambition and heroism. So runs the philosophy of futurism.

Its art is dynamic. It is always trying to express life, including shocks and noises, through some visible representation of motion, action, violence. The canvases of the ablest of the futurist painters—Boccioni, Severini, Carrà, Russolo, Balla—at first sight are like explosions, or kaleidoscopes, or comets rushing through space. Even as the African Negro fletcher-maker and the comic-section illustrator of the Sunday newspaper, these artists indicate movements or flight by tracing the moving object's trajectory in dotted lines, curves or spirals.

Severini, an artist who combines an analytical, timid mind with a poetic imagination and a refined sense of color and rhythm, has been well represented in several New York shows. Typical of his product, which is synthetic and "simultaneous" rather than abstract, is his "Motor Bus." His own analysis of this picture will give an idea of what it is like: "It has been my endeavor to produce by means of lines and planes the rhythmic sensation of speed, of spasmodic motion, and of deafening noise. The heavy vehicle pursues its headlong career through the crowded streets of Paris, dashing across the path of other motors, and hurling itself in the direction of the houses. The houses enter the motor bus, the motor bus enters the houses."

Joseph Stella and Athos Casarini, both Americanized Italians, have in the last few years familiarized New Yorkers with their respective versions of futurism in painting. Stella's "Battle of the Lights" is a swirling, maelstrom of fragmentary shreds and patches of complementary colors, conjured on a large quadrangular canvas by a prodigious tour de force to interpret the artist's impression of the dazzling lights, fantastic buildings, surging crowds and mad revelry of the Coney Island carnival. Casarini, who always keeps well in touch with the objective, has depicted the monkey house at the Zoo, not by detailed portraits of a lot of simians, but by a mix-up of bobbing heads, prehensile tails and swiveling bodies, with a mischievous eye twinkling here and there, and fleeting glimpses of grins.

But even the few individual talents and effects specified in the foregoing notes would elude any hard and fast definition of impressionism, cubism and futurism. The modern movement, however, includes them all, so far as they make, in their respective manners, for "expression." If we say "expressionism," we are employing a term that is indicative and comprehensive. In it we may find at least a clew to the virile force of the "New York School" typified by Henri, Belows, Davey, Luks and Sloan, whose technique is that of Frans Hals and Velasquez rapidly summarized and brought to date; to the Boston group, Tabbell, Decamp, Benson, Hale, who still heed the ethereal tradition of Vermeer of Delft; to the neo-classicism of Arthur Davies; the aristocratic perfume of T. W. Dewing, the idyllic luxury of Ballard Williams, the elemental grandeur of Rockwell Kent, the restrained romanticism of Ernest Lawson, the richly imaginative archaism of Middleton Manigault, the starchy immateriality of John Marin, the saturnine paganism of A. Walkowitz, the fascinating color-geometry of Max Weber, the bizarre fantasy and oriental craftsmanship of Jonas Lie and Haley Lever; and, in sculpture, the sensitized abstraction of Brancusi, the decadent grace of Elie Nadelman, Paul Maniship's splendid translations



"New York Aperçue à Travers le Corps," by Picabia

A cubist impression of the sights and sounds of a great city

and adaptations of classical antiquity, and the Florentine-primitive wood carving of Robert Laurent.

There are sincere and capable artists in the ranks of the new men who at heart are inalterably academic. The Academy, on the other hand, is so honeycombed with modernism that its most uncompromising manifestations of hide-bound conservatism oftentimes stand only for the stubborn resentment and reaction of the elders, which is another way of acknowledging the favorable prestige of the innovators.

And in the Art Students League what do we find? Why, the startling announcements—despite the earnest though vain protest of one of its former instructors, Carroll Beckwith—that money prizes and competitive scholarships henceforth are abolished, because "by setting before the students a certain fixed standard as 'prize work' the student will consciously or unconsciously be affected by it to the detriment of his own personal development, and will become an imitator of the standards of past years rather than the creator of original and vital personal expression."

The début of the present modern painters in New York occurred about 25 years ago with the exhibition of works by Monet, Sisley, Pissarro, Degas, Renoir, Boudin, Jongkind, Mary Cassatt and others of the French impressionist school.

But the true protagonist and by far the most influential ex-officio emperor of the modern movement in general is Alfred Stieglitz, whom the gods have gifted with the fatal gift of criticism, subsequently developed by wide accomplishment, and fortified by the indomitable faith and tireless optimism required for the altruistic quest of an ever-fitting ideal. Beginning a little more than a decade ago with a series of exhibitions of photographs (whence the now misleading name of "Photo Secession") in a top-floor loft or garret at 291 Fifth Avenue, the man and the place have strangely attracted and held a most diverse coterie of artists, critics, philosophers and intellectual anarchists of every stripe. Discussion, not communion, is their element. They find in "291" a free forum, an open clinic, a sort of training camp of eclecticism for the advance guard of living ideals in the modern world.

Mr. Stieglitz was willing to give anything at least on trial. He was the earliest exhibitor in America of Cézanne, Matisse, Picasso, Picabia, Brancusi, Manola, and other rare exotics. He fostered and gave showrooms to most of the (now) notabilities, as well as the unknowns, of the younger American artists in sympathy with the modern movement. Edouard Steichen, Max Weber, John Marin, Alfred Maurer, A. Walkowitz, Marsden Hartley, William Zorach, Frank Burty, C. Demuth, Arthur G. Dove, Man Ray, Frances Stevens, Marion Beckett, all have passed that way, to be discussed, dissected, denounced, defended, exalted, ridiculed, despised and rejected, as the case might be—but seen and studied.

SOME SPANIARDS
AND THEIR WORK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—A majority of critics, or, better still, of those who are simple lovers of good art and understand it, will almost certainly feel that after the work of Joaquín Mir, the Catalan landscape impressionist, the worthiest and most attractive in the present Exposición Nacional de Bellas Artes in Madrid is that of Eugenio Hermoso and of Valentín Zubiaurre. These artists present types truly and finely, and great powers of perception, of feeling and of color are brought to their work.

To each have the judges awarded a "first medal." Hermoso's winning picture is "A la Fiesta del Pueblo," called by some the most delicate and most successful poetic representation of the youth of Spain which this painter, who has made by no means unsuccessful attempts in the same direction before, has achieved. Indeed, his canvas this time abounds in laughter, and the joy of it.

Here are half a dozen happy, black-

haired, black-eyed, comely Spanish girls all in an uneven row, stepping along with beaming looks, their hands and heads much occupied with baskets of fruit and flowers and provisions. Some critics say that the artist is too devoted to these types and he has worked them too laboriously. Others murmur that his technique is apt to be a little photographic in character, that in his straining for reality he becomes too exact and detailed. But, when all is said, his pictures may very likely yield more delight to the many than any others in the exhibition.

The work of Don Valentín Zubiaurre is of quite another kind. He shows two large works on Vascon subjects and a portrait, which last may be dismissed as being a thing of little consequence. The smaller of the other pictures, "Versolaris," has very much to commend it; those who have before considered the progress and the points of the two Zubiaurre brothers, Valentín and Ramon, and who recall the unfair neglect on the part of judges and public of these artists, will linger in front of it.

One admirer says that it is a complete anthology of all the Vascon types; another that it is the sister of a fine picture, "For las Víctimas del Mar," which appeared in the last exhibition, but which the judges unfortunately passed by.

But it is the other of these canvases, "Los Remeros Vencedores de Ondarrosa," which attracts most attention and has earned for the artist, on this occasion, the most esteem. It is a picture of oarsmen, assembled in the village, above the bay which makes the background, their women about them. There are some strong effects. Four men on the left, in red and yellow jerseys, hold vertical their huge oars, twice their own height, going through the top of the picture and conveying an impression of human power which is intensified by the fine studies of deep character in the faces.

The chief feature of the picture is the indication of a change in the character of this artist's work, attributed with good reason to the influence of his brother. The two Zubiaures, working together, are of widely different temperaments. Valentín is inclined to take the gloomy view. He is reflective and melancholy. Ramon is more light-hearted, more exuberant and optimistic. Now, in this picture, the two techniques and temperaments seem to be blended. Gustavo de Maeztu achieves much praise for his "La Tierra Iberica." Some complain of his drawing; they say that with a great command of technique he rushes at his subject in a kind of hasty carelessness, with something almost savage in it. But his powers and conceptions are excellent; the human figure delights him always; he has formed his own idea of these Iberian domains.

De Maeztu's frequent trips through all parts of Spain have given him a peculiarly vivid conception of these lands and those who live upon them, and that is what he sets forth to portray. He sees a Spain parched, valiant and muscular, a primitive Spain with something that is Roman and oriental in it. The artist, who is yet a young man, has a great future before him when he has been somewhat tamed and made more careful. His looseness of method has probably counted against him with the judges, or he would have been awarded a "second medal," which his friends consider he deserves. Instead of the third which has been given to him.

The "La Canche" of Cristóbal Ruiz attracts attention. It is a pastoral and a family scene; there is the open country on the hills with a big pine tree, and in the immediate foreground there is a woman with her two children and the dog. The work of a hermit in London, tells us, apropos of Matthew Maris' disinclination ever to let a picture leave his studio, that the artist one day said to him: "Once I commenced to paint two babies; those two babies are now grown up and married and have babies themselves; and the picture is not yet completed."

To continue the comparison between Turner and Matthew Maris: Their art was absolutely dissimilar, but they were alike in this—each lived entirely

no impressionism, in this happy glimpse of the free and unchanging sea. It is a better picture than his "Sol de la Tarde," which was in the last exhibition, and that was better than these which had gone before. His feeling remains the same, and his freshness and quick impulses are the same, but all improve and are intensified. This Andalusian artist delights in the strength of the rocks that he fixes upon his canvas, and in the subtle transparencies of his skies and the depths of his waters with their fine reflections. But he is faithful, always, to simple and spontaneous conceptions and he wins with them.

A GREAT ARTIST
WHO MISSED HIS GOAL

Who can describe the true life of an artist? He may strive to write it in his pictures. Some succeed—particularly for brush and pigment have their stern limitations. But the wonder of nature is illimitable.

Consider Turner! Many attempts have been made by his biographers to reconcile Turner and his work. The man was hardly more than a petty tradesman, yet something in him willed the dreams of beauty he produced. His life was almost sordid; his work was almost ideal.

Turner's art life is written in that chronological series of his water colors, collected through long years of patient search and knowledge by Mr. Rawlinson of London, which has lately passed into the hands of William Reginald Tatton of Cueden Hall, Lancashire, England. This famous collection of water colors ranges from Turner's earliest attempt, as a boy, "A Roadside Inn," done when he was 11 years of age, signed W. Turner, 1786, to the superb "Tell's Chapel," done in 1845 when he was 70, "the last Alpine drawing Turner ever made with loving power," to quote Ruskin.

Here, in this collection, is his complete art life, here he is face to face with nature, with light and color, with all he really loved. The world of man in which he was a muddler, with which he usually disagreed, has no place in this luminous record of his art life. These 32 water colors, showing step by step his advance from dogged crudity to dazzling idealism, from Turner the industrious student to Turner the consummate artist, unshackled, envious of nobody, lover of light and nothing else, are the real book of his life. When a child addresses the question to you, "How did Turner do it?" tell him of the Rawlinson-Tatton collection. That is the letter this great man wrote to posterity—a letter telling how he learnt, with unflinching industry, to express his explanations in the beauty and wonder of the world.

There is no such book to tell us of the artistic progress of Matthew Maris. His work is scarce and scattered. He was a lonely genius, an inward-looking man, a recluse who found the world antipathetic. Hear him—"I am glad I have no children. The world is not good enough for any child of mine to live in. But then I do not like the world."

As men, as individuals, there was much in common between Turner and Matthew Maris. Each was suspicious and self-centered; each distrusted and most everybody; each found in his art the one reason for living, and each hated to part with his pictures. Turner from a queer miserly love of them, Matthew Maris from a passion for perfection. With him a work was never finished. He would paint on a picture for 15 years and call it still unfinished. Mr. Falk, one of the few friends he consented to see during his latter years, where he lived the life of a hermit in London, tells us, apropos of Matthew Maris' disinclination ever to let a picture leave his studio, that the artist one day said to him: "Once I commenced to paint two babies; those two babies are now grown up and married and have babies themselves; and the picture is not yet completed."

To continue the comparison between Turner and Matthew Maris: Their art was absolutely dissimilar, but they were alike in this—each lived entirely

A MUSEUM OF
BUDDHISTIC ART

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—Work has actually begun for the establishment of an art museum on Koyasan, which has been planned and talked about for many years. A committee of eight from the Imperial University at Tokyo, headed by Dr. Kuroita-Katsunari and Mr. Ogino-Chuzaburo, have finished investigating the treasures of the first group of temples for the purpose of preparing, as a preliminary work for the museum, a complete catalogue of art treasures of all the temples on Koyasan.

An extensive ground close to the Kondo, the chief sanctuary of the Koyasan temples, was chosen for the site of the museum. The ground is to have a thick border of a grove of Koya-maki, a species of pine tree peculiar to the mountain. The building, in general, is to be modeled after the art museum of Nikko. It is to be so constructed as to give the best advantage to certain of the sculpture and paintings, which are representatively important among the treasures of the time-honored monastery.

Koyasan is the name of a mountain not very far from Nara, the ancient capital of Japan. The name usually stands for the monastery situated at a secluded level place of ground on the top of the mountain, 3000 feet above sea level and surrounded by rows of 16 peaks. It is the greatest Buddhist monastery in Japan, having been established in 816 A. D. by Kobo-Daishi (774-834), the most famous of all Japanese Buddhist saints, noted equally as preacher, painter, sculptor and calligraphist.

There still remain many rare works of Buddhist art of olden times. Indeed, the Koyasan is a storehouse of sacred art. A large number, nearly 100, of paintings, sculpture, swords and sutras have been classed as "national treasures" and placed under the supervision of the central Government. The proposed museum will have in all a greater supply than it can use. However, as Japanese paintings cannot stand any long exposure at a time, the objects on display will be changed from time to time. It will be, when finished, the most important museum of Buddhist art in Japan.

Perhaps, the most important of the paintings, not only of Koyasan but of whole Japan, is a set of three kakemono (hanging pictures) popularly known as "Niju-go Bosatsu." Though the painting is now on three pieces, it is treated as a single picture, and apparently it was originally in one piece. In the center is Amida attended by Seishi and Kwannon, and surrounded by 25 Bosatsu on clouds, hence the name "Niju-go," meaning 25. The painting is attributed to Eshin Sozu, a celebrated Buddhist abbot, who lived about 900 years ago.

About 300 years ago, when the temples were poor and the works of art had no value, this masterpiece of Japanese painting could have been bought for a paltry sum of 100 yen. Two years ago a wealthy man of Osaka offered 400,000 yen for the painting. It is reported that only a few weeks ago a rich man of Tokyo expressed his willingness to pay 3,000,000 yen for the ownership of it.

A similar romance is connected with a group of wood sculpture. Among a number of excellent specimens of wood sculpture on Koyasan for which Japan should justly be proud, there are eight figures known as Hachi Dai Doji. The figures are said to have been carved by Unkei, a famous medieval sculptor of Buddhist images. After the destruction of the temple 30 years ago, a foreigner visiting the sacred mountain was attracted by the wooden figures and offered one yen for a single figure. The priest was willing to accept the offer provided the visitor took the whole set of eight. Eight masterpieces in wood for eight yen! But the foreigner did not know what to do with so many; he wanted only one. The negotiations ended unsuccessfully and the masterpieces were saved for Japan. They are now "national treasures," never to leave the Empire.

There are several other wood sculptures which stand preeminent in the monastery. Among them may be mentioned six figures said to have been carved by Kobo-Daishi himself, on the altar of the Kondo, the chief sanctuary of the monastery; an image of Jizo, said to have been carved by Ono-no-Takamura, now being taken care of by the Myoo-in; statues of Jikokuten and Tamonten (two heavenly kings guarding the world against the attacks of demons, each defending one-quarter of the horizon), belonging to the Hienjoko-in; the standing Amida, attributed to the great medieval wood carver Unkei, which graces the altar of the Shojokin-in.

Until an extensive tract of land of their possession had been taken over by the Government soon after the restoration 50 years ago, the temples of Koyasan have been sumptuously supported by imperial houses and feudal lords of different parts of Japan, embellishing them with works of art. Some of the go-downs have never been thoroughly investigated and catalogued. The Koyasan temples are still considered inexhaustible warehouses of art treasures and valuable historical relics. No one place in Japan has so many great examples of Buddhist art.

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SCHOOL DISTRICT PLAN DISCUSSED

Boston Committee Hears Arguments For and Against Proposal for Larger Consolidation as Survey Recommended

Consolidation of school districts was a subject before the Boston School Committee last evening in the form of a hearing. Asst. Supt. Frank W. Ballou spoke for the consolidation and Asst. Supt. Augustine L. Rafter spoke against it. It was the second time such a hearing has been given, the committee being divided on the subject.

The finance commission, in accord with the findings of the survey committee appointed by it to study the organization of the public schools, has recommended that the elementary school districts be organized in larger units, attaching small districts to others, and uniting boys' and girls' schools occupying the same geographical territory. It recommends that this be done gradually as vacancies occur, without violently disturbing existing organizations. Since the issue of that report no additional masters have been appointed, and in three instances districts have been united.

There are three districts occupying much the same geographical territory, the Norcross district for girls, and the Bigelow and Lawrence districts for boys. Dr. Ballou recommended the union of the three schools under one master, the establishment of an intermediate school to give a choice of industrial, commercial or academic courses, and with masters or master's assistants in charge of the different buildings. He did so on the ground of increased educational opportunity to the children, of economy and efficiency in school administration. South Boston was decreasing in population, he said, and he thought would continue to do so for some time to come.

Mr. Rafter took the opposite stand. He believed that the consolidation of districts would be an educational detriment tending to make the schools more institutional and mechanical than they are now. He disputed the figures of Dr. Ballou, and said he believed the population of South Boston was on the upward trend. "Great hardship and inconvenience" to pupils and teachers by the order from school authorities that no fires be built in school buildings without special order from school officials, was reported by the Boston Teachers Club. In reply a statement prepared by the business agent, William T. Keough, was read. It referred to the appeal of Dr. H. A. Garfield, fuel commissioner for the conservation of coal, and said:

"It has been for the purpose of co-operating in this most important effort that the school committee has directed the opening of schools without the use of heating apparatus. "It now appeals to pupils, teachers, and the public for their support in this most necessary effort. If pupils and teachers will come to school suitably clothed, the starting of the heating apparatus may be deferred for several weeks and thousands of tons of coal saved.

"If coal is not saved now it may have to be saved later on by closing the schools during the winter season. At that time it may happen that the homes of the poorer pupils will not be heated at all because of the impossibility of securing fuel.

"Unless the people are willing to put up with some inconvenience and discomfort in the matter of temperature of their schoolrooms and their homes, there will surely be a shortage of fuel during the coming winter, with all the attendant inconvenience, economic loss and suffering on the part of the poor."

It was ordered that boys who were members of the 1917 graduating classes of Latin and day high schools who left school to enter naval or military service of the Federal Government after the declaration of war be given certificates of graduation from their respective schools. Leaves of absence for military service were granted to Louis J. Fish, instructor in the commercial branch of the High School of Commerce; Ernest J. Hall, junior master, High School of Commerce; George E. Parsons, junior master, Mechanic Arts High School; Edward P. O'Dowd, master, Frothingham School; John J. Daly, assistant, Mary Hemenway School; Lawrence E. Kieley Jr. and James E. Welch Jr., assistants in the Samuel Adams School; Robert B. Houghton, instructor in the Continuation School; Dr. Harry Olin and Dr. Carlisle Reed, school physicians; Charles A. Ranlett, assistant instructor military drill.

Steps were taken to protect the appointments, positions and advancements in the schools of those who leave the schools to serve their country in the present war.

Miss Cora E. Digelow was appointed acting first assistant in charge of special classes in the Wendell Phillips district and Miss Katharine C. Covey was appointed acting first assistant in charge of special classes in the Sherwin district. Miss Isabel C. Bacon was made director of salesmanship, promoted from the position of assistant director. The salary of Walter H. Thomas, temporary instructor of drum and bugle corps and signaling in day high and Latin schools was fixed at \$3 per day.

Edward J. Cox, submaster in the

Lowell district, was retired on a pension of \$600 after a service of 34 years and six months. Martin J. A. Foley was appointed to the vacancy on the fourth year of his salary from the position of instructor in the Boston Trade School.

VERMONT PLANS WHEATLESS DAYS

Following the plan of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in accordance with the recommendation of Herbert C. Hoover, the national Food Administrator, Huntley N. Spaulding, federal Food Administrator for Vermont, has issued this notice for the observance of "wheatless days."

"The reasons for saving wheat flour are exceedingly urgent. There is probably no greater service that the United States can perform in this war than to save wheat to be sent across the water for our allies. For those who are fighting there and for the millions who are helping them, nothing can take the place of wheat, yet they have not enough for even a scanty ration. All the supplies they used to get from Russia and other eastern countries are shut off. The shiploads that used to go to them from South America cannot be had because there was a crop failure down there. Everything depends on North America. We have some surplus, counting this summer's crop, but it is not one quarter enough. The only way we can help out is by saving a little wheat week by week in each household throughout the United States. If we will save all we can the total will be enough to tide over this year—not enough to provide for our allies as much as we ourselves use but enough to carry them through until next year's harvest.

"For the two days of each week, we can substitute various other things for wheat flour. The use of more potatoes will help. Oatmeal bread is excellent and easily made. Corn bread is usually made with part wheat flour, but it will save just that much. Among the breakfast foods there are many that are very good indeed that are not made from wheat at all. Various desserts can take the place of pie or cake, and thus save the wheat used in the latter.

"No one can measure the sacrifices that are being made day by day by the citizens of England, France and the others of our allies, sacrifices in which our own boys who have gone abroad are gladly sharing.

"Every household here at home in New Hampshire can vitally help by making Wednesday and Thursday of each week a day set apart for the sake of those who are fighting to save these homes and this country."

BETTERMENT DEMAND BY PHILADELPHIANS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—All citizens are called upon to unite in the "redemption of the city," and the "dempeachment or resignation of any public officials shown by the pending investigation of the political feud, which resulted in the killing of a policeman by alleged New York gunmen, to have been neglectful of their duty, are demanded in resolutions adopted at a mass meeting here.

The meeting was called to protest against "the intolerable conditions in our political life, as evidenced by the Fifth Ward murder."

Former Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg was a speaker. Forty thousand tickets had been issued and so great was the attendance that overflow meetings were held. Dense crowds blocked the streets surrounding the hall an hour before the meeting.

The resolution demanded that the police be taken out of politics and assessments or solicitation of contributions from policemen and other public employees shall cease."

A "town meeting committee" was appointed to promote the organization of an independent city and county party.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James F. Archibald, a writer, made public on Thursday a letter he had written to George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information at Washington, charging that his signature had been forged to a receipt acknowledging the sum of \$5000 from the German embassy in payment for propaganda work. A copy of the receipt was made public last week by the committee on public information. "I have never signed any such receipt," Mr. Archibald wrote.

SEVEN DEFENDANTS FREED ABILENE, Tex.—Cases of the seven defendants in the trial of members of the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association, charged with antiraid activities, have been dismissed by the trial judge, owing to failure of the evidence to connect the accused with the case. The court also instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty against J. H. Raborn of Abilene.

There are still 41 defendants on trial.

SUFFOLK COUNTY W. C. T. U. Smokeless as well as wheatless and meatless days were advocated at the annual convention of the Suffolk County Women's Christian Temperance Union in Tremont Temple, Boston, yesterday. A resolution to discourage the sending of tobacco to soldiers and sailors was unanimously adopted. Officers were elected.

PENNY LUNCHEONS MAY GO CHICAGO, Ill.—It has been announced by the principals in the 26 schools here where penny lunches have been sold to the pupils that the lunches would be stopped unless another cent was added to the price.

RAILWAY'S LAW COST CRITICIZED

Former Senator Washburn Says Bay State Company Should Purge Its Pay Roll of Its Legal Representatives

Former Senator Robert M. Washburn, in a letter to Senator Joseph W. Martin, chairman of the recess commission to investigate the street railway situation in Massachusetts, criticizes the Bay State Street Railway's legal expense. President Sullivan, he says, defended the amounts of his company's payments to lawyers as reasonable and not excessive and welcomed an inspection of the company's vouchers of the road—and with reference to its so-called legal expenditures, added, that not 1 cent was improperly spent.

"The name of a Boston law firm appears for substantial amounts upon the pay rolls of the Bay State company," Mr. Washburn continues, "with payments not only to the firm collectively, but to some of its members."

He then goes on to say that a member of this firm, as a witness before the Gas and Electric Light Commission in the city of Boston's arbitration proceedings with the Edison company, gave testimony which caused Chairman Weed of that board to say officially that "any shrinkage of the Edison company was preferable to such methods as outlined by this witness."

Mr. Washburn also called attention to the fact that the chairman added that the matters raised in the examination would be further investigated by the board.

"The Bay State Company has for some time employed this firm and some of its partners," Mr. Washburn continues. "All these partners stand for the methods of this witness so long as they are associated with him and the public has a right to assume that their ethics are his so long as they row in the same boat."

He then calls attention to a member of another firm "Prominently and continuously in the employ of the road," who, he said, was paid \$540,000 in three or four years by the New Haven when that corporation was fighting with the Massachusetts public.

He maintains in the letter that these are not small matters, as some of the Bay State adherents might claim, for "a public service corporation must temper its course to even an unreasonable suspicious public."

"There is no question that President Sullivan would make a marked advance toward the increased fares—which he ought to have—if he could purge his payroll of all such representatives as these," the letter continues, after which he says:

"The interests of a public service corporation on Beacon Hill and before commissions should be more in the hands of their officers and less in the hands of attorneys; and for purposes of legislation, where legislation is vital, these companies should look less for ability, experience and cunning worldly-wisdom and more for character."

This matter cleared up, Mr. Washburn says, he believes in higher rates, conditions being such that it is as necessary to raise transportation fares as it is to "double the price of a loaf of bread."

MR. NAON CALLS ON MR. LANSING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador Naon of Argentina called at the State Department on Thursday, but both he and officials there refused to discuss the visit. There was little doubt that the Ambassador saw Secretary Lansing in connection with the 40 dispatches passing through the Swedish Legation in Argentina, which are believed to show further evidence of how Count von Luxburg, the German charge in Buenos Aires, used the neutral legation to communicate secretly with Berlin.

South American Solidarity LA PAZ, Bolivia.—El Diario and El Tiempo, commenting on the measures being taken by Argentina and Peru to obtain satisfaction from Germany, say the moment is approaching for the complete solidarity of South America. Discussion of new treaties is in progress in Parliament.

Chile's Cabinet Resigns SANTIAGO, Chile.—The Chilean Cabinet resigned on Thursday.

Holland Explains WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Netherlands Minister, Chaveller Van Rappard, on Thursday presented an explanation, which the State Department accepted as satisfactory, of the references in the recently disclosed von Isel papers to sales of ammunition by Germany to Holland. The statement declared that the ammunition was part of that bought up in the United States by Germany at the beginning of the war in order to keep it from the Allies, but that the Netherlands Government finally decided not to buy any of it. The munitions were later offered for sale, and some were sold to other governments.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE. Radcliffe College's annual dramatic club reception and dance and the annual Idler play have been given up this year, although several of last year's Idler plays will be repeated to raise money for war work. A new feature of the Idler Club this year will be the orchestra which is composed entirely of students picked by competition. This organization will play at events during the year. A board has

been duly organized at the college which will review the theatricals in Boston and post reports of these in the college. The first big party of the year will be given Saturday when the student government entertains the college.

CONFEREES ADD TO WAR TAX BILL

Excess Profits Provisions Retained and Three-Cent Postage and Tax on Bank Checks Restored in Final Draft.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The largest revenue bill in the history of the United States, a measure aimed to derive in federal revenue the approximate sum of \$2,700,000,000, has been tentatively completed by House and Senate conferees after nearly two weeks of wrangling, in which conferees of each House endeavored to have their original propositions incorporated in the huge levy measure.

The report was made late Thursday. The sum to be raised by taxation, raised from the original House figure of \$1,868,000,000 to \$2,700,000,000 is additional to the \$1,333,000,000 raised under existing law. The measure will probably be presented to the House by Monday, if plans of leaders carry.

After consideration by the Lower Branch of Congress the Senate will pass judgment upon the work of the conferees and passage of the measure next week is deemed certain. Conferees added additional taxes of between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 over the Senate bill, which totaled \$2,416,000,000.

Senate levies of \$1,060,000,000 on war excess profits and \$542,200,000 on incomes were substantially unchanged, the conference increases being divided among many items, with a few new taxes added, and many eliminated House provisions restored.

The system of levying war excess profits taxes, however, was virtually rewritten in a compromise between the Senate war profits and House excess war profits system. A minimum exemption of 7 per cent on invested corporate capital is said to be provided, with modified allowances for intangible assets.

The only change in the Senate income tax section was to rearrange and harmonize a few graduated surtaxes on incomes over \$50,000, without substantial change in revenue returns or individual taxation. Normal taxes on individuals and corporations and the lowered individual exemptions as revised in the Senate were approved.

Liquor and tobacco sections of the Senate draft also were virtually unchanged, although a slight decrease in revenues from whiskey and manufactured tobacco probably will result.

Of the \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 additional agreed to by the conferees, about one-third was placed upon postage. The House one-cent letter tax, making the rate on first-class mail three cents instead of two, estimated to raise \$70,000,000, which was stricken out by the Senate, was restored by the conferees, and their agreement for a graduated zone increased on second-class mail rates is estimated to raise some millions more.

Another large increase ordered was in passenger transportation and sleeping and parlor car accommodation taxes. Amusement admissions also bear a considerable increase, with Senate exemptions of outdoor parks and their attractions rejected.

The Senate provision exempting from taxation motion picture theaters charging 25 cents or less was changed and provision made for exempting only much cheaper theaters.

Revenues from automobiles, patent medicines, perfumes and cosmetics and other manufactures also would be increased by the conferees' agreement. The one-cent stamp tax on bank checks, eliminated in the Senate and estimated to raise \$10,000,000, is reported to have been restored to the bill.

Among important House provisions abandoned were the retroactive tax on 1916 incomes, estimated to raise \$108,000,000, for a general 10 per cent tariff levy, estimated to raise \$200,000,000, and consumption taxes on gas, electrical and local telephone service, estimated to bring in \$30,000,000.

Another important action understood to have been taken was restoration of the special tax of 16 per cent on munitions manufactures, estimated to raise \$29,000,000. The Senate provision for its repeal was stricken out.

MOTOR LICENSE REVENUE Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The total revenue derived from motor licenses in the Province of Ontario so far this year is \$900,000, an increase over 1916 of nearly \$250,000. There are in all, according to the returns of the Department of Highways, 75,000 cars in the Province.

FARMERS BUYING CATTLE Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

VALDOSTA, Ga.—The first solid train load of cattle ever imported by one county of Georgia has been purchased by a committee of Lowndes County farmers in Ft. Worth, Tex. The shipment is only one of a large number of shipments of Texas cattle to southern farms, but has eclipsed all others in its size.

ONE DELIVERY A DAY WORCESTER, Mass.—Local merchants have amended the delivery rules recently adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, so that only one delivery a day will be made instead of the two proposed. Those who have not already signed the agreement are expected to before next Monday.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

ing been killed and 25 seriously wounded. Army of the German Crown Prince: Northeast of Soissons. In the center of the sectors of the Chemin des Dames, and on the eastern bank of the Meuse, the artillery activity has been lively. Only local forefield engagements developed.

Seventeen enemy airplanes were brought down yesterday.

Eastern theater: Near Dunaberg (in Dvinsk) on Lake Narocz, to the southwest of Lutsik, on parts of the Carpathian front, on the Rumanian plain and along the lower Danube the artillery activity has been revived.

Macedonian front: There is nothing to report.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The official report from British Headquarters in France today says:

At Zonnebeke on Thursday evening another hostile counter-attack was broken up by our artillery, rifle and machine gun fire.

South of Tower Hamlets and south of Polygon Wood, isolated strong points where the enemy troops were holding cleared up. Our new positions, were cleared up. Southwest of Cherisy we carried out a successful raid at night. Several Germans were killed or captured without loss to us. South of Lens, the enemy artillery was considerably active at night.

The official statement issued on Thursday follows:

Late accounts show the enemy troops spared no effort to regain important ground captured by us. The fighting on the battle front on Wednesday afternoon and evening was extremely severe. Between 4 p. m. and 7, four separate counter-attacks were made in great strength against our new front from Tower Hamlets to the St. Julien-Gravenstafel Road.

The struggle was the most severe in the area south of Polygon Wood, where English, Scottish, Welsh and Australian troops defeated repeated attempts of the enemy forces to break into our positions. The enemy attacks all were repulsed after fierce fighting in which the German losses from our artillery and infantry fire were extremely heavy.

Later in the evening the fighting gradually died down, leaving our troops in possession of the ground they had captured during the day.

A British official statement was issued last night with reference to statements contained in the German communication. It says:

Today's German official communiqué states that the British troops gained less territory on the 26th than on the 20th. This is perfectly true. The attacking troops gained all their objectives on both days, but the objectives set for the operations of yesterday were smaller than those for the 20th.

In sentences which are purposely misleading, von Ludendorff describes the fighting near Zonnebeke and Gheluvelt. He omits to state that Zonnebeke was lost by the Germans, but emphasizes the retention of Gheluvelt, which was not one of the British objectives.

The report from Field Marshal Haig last night refers only briefly to the operations in Flanders. It reads:

"After all our objectives had been gained on Wednesday seven powerful hostile counter-attacks were made during the afternoon and evening. All were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy troops."

"The total number of prisoners captured in the offensive operation on Wednesday was 1614, including 48 officers. Our casualties were again light."

On the battlefield today we improved our positions slightly south of Polygon Wood. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides at intervals throughout the day."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

On the Alsne front the Germans were especially active early on Wednesday evening and during the night. After a violent bombardment of our positions at Les Veaux-Merons, west of Cerny, the enemy troops attacked south of Arde-de-Cerny, but were forced to return to their trenches after suffering heavy losses. A second attack launched this morning at Aube, between the Plateau des Casemates and the Calvarie Plateau likewise was repulsed.

An operation carried out by us to the east of the Farm of Froimont enabled us to take prisoners.

Two enemy surprise attacks, one upon the right bank of the River Meuse in the region of Beaumont and the other in Alsace, in the region of the Linge, were completely repulsed.

There was nothing to report on the rest of the front.

The official statement issued by the War Office last night reads:

There were intermittent artillery actions over the greater part of the front; the action was more lively in the sector south of Ailles and north of Douaumont. An enemy surprise attack in the neighborhood of Beaumont, on the right bank of the Meuse, failed under our fire.

Belgium: The artillery has been quite active during the last two days. We carried out a bombardment in the night on the enemy communications and shelled several of their works and observatories. Our trench artillery ended to our advantage a bombing action north of Dixmude.

Yesterday, in cooperation with the French and British artillery, our batteries took to task several German batteries in the region of Dixmude. Today an enemy reconnaissance was

repulsed with grenades north of Dixmude.

Our airplanes carry out their daily missions. Eastern theater, Sept. 26: Calm prevailed along the front. Our batteries carried out fires of destruction on the enemy batteries north of Monastir. British airmen have bombed enemy encampments in the neighborhood of Dolran.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday says:

On the northern, western, southern and Rumanian fronts there have been fusillades and reconnaissances.

On the Caucasus front, in the Van region, near Shatak, our reconnoitering parties had engagements with the Kurds. In the Rusa region our detachments after an engagement drove the Kurds to Orumartu, 20 miles northwest of Rusa, and captured prisoners and herds of cattle.

On the Baltic Sea on Tuesday the enemy troops made several aerial raids in the region of the Gulf of Riga with the object of ascertaining the exact position of our naval forces. The enemy airplanes kept themselves beyond the reach of our naval guns and coast batteries.

Aviation: On Monday, on the southwestern front, our airmen brought down one enemy machine. Pilot Ensign Smirnov won his sixth air battle. The enemy pilot, who was severely wounded, and the observer were made prisoners.

An earlier War Office report says: In the region of Riga, south of the Pskoff Highway near the Allachi Castle, enemy reconnoitering parties which approached our lines were repulsed by our fire.

Western and southwestern fronts: Fighting activity has been limited to fusillades.

Rumanian front: In the region southwest of Gory-Sereth-Onoudory the enemy forces at 5 o'clock in the afternoon opened an intense artillery fire with heavy and light guns. Towards 6 o'clock they undertook an offensive in dense waves, penetrating our trenches. However, they were driven out again by our counter-attacks and the position restored.

Baltic Sea: Since Sept. 14 enemy activity has been intensified, characterized chiefly by aerial reconnaissances and submarine maneuvers in an endeavor to prevent our vessels from approaching the Courland coast. Near the Courland coast, and in the Irbe Channel, our torpedo boats and submarines and aerial forces are preventing enemy vessels from entering our waters.

Enemy activity has been observed recently on the Courland coast of the Gulf of Riga, during the night searchlight rockets and fire signals being observed. Our coast defenses in the Irbe Channel were attacked by Zeppelins on the night of Sept. 25, nearly 40 bombs being dropped.

Two enemy airplanes have been brought down in the region of Husiatyn, while one Russian machine was put out of action. With burning liquid an enemy airplane set fire to a Russian captive balloon in the region of Baronovichi. The occupants of the balloon reached the ground safely with their parachutes. An enemy airplane and its two occupants have been captured near Kilia in the region of the mouth of the Danube.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

On various sectors of the Trentino and Julian fronts, enemy parties attempted to surprise our lookout posts but everywhere were driven back. In the Marmolada region the enemy troops in exploding a mine tried to dislodge us from positions captured on Friday night. The attempt failed. On the Carso Plateau, increased activity on the part of the enemy artillery was effectively countered.

Enemy railway plants at Grahovo and Dettogliano were attacked on Wednesday by our air squadrons, which dropped altogether five tons of bombs. The enemy reaction was very lively. One of our machines which was brought down in an aerial combat over Asiago fell in flames inside our lines.

WAR ENCOURAGES TECHNICAL WORK

Technical education has been given an added stimulus by the war, according to a survey of the registration at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge by Walter Humphreys, registrar. The survey shows that chemical engineering and naval engineering are the most popular, while civil engineering and electrical engineering are about normal.

"In the first place," the survey says, "the registration at Tech was between 85 and 90 per cent of what it was last year at the same time. The freshman year shows an increase, the percentage in terms of last year's figure being 104, while the second, third and fourth years classes are respectively 93 per cent, 75 per cent and 86 per cent, of the number in the school in June."

"The graduate students stand today at 60 per cent of last year's figure. There is the most shrinkage in the juniors, the sophomores of last year, to whom two years more of schooling has perhaps seemed a long time in the face of striking events calling for evidences of patriotism. The return of 8 per cent of the juniors to be seniors is evidence that the junior summer camp was well advised. The purpose of this was to gain some military practice and to give to students an opportunity to anticipate fourth year studies, and be finished with their studies and ready for active service at an earlier date."

WAR LIBRARIES WORK IS PUSHED

Boston Committee Increases Efforts to Secure \$50,000 Fund Contributions to Which Now Amount to but \$15,000

Although contributions to the fund to establish and maintain war libraries for soldiers and sailors increased notably yesterday, the total subscribed in Boston is far below the hopes and needs of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association, the New England division of which is headed by Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library. This committee apportioned \$50,000 to Boston as its share of the \$1,000,000 fund sought, and the total of contributions last night was only about \$15,000. With only two days more left to raise the \$50,000 quota, a strong appeal is being made today to the public to loosen its purse-strings for this worthy object.

Up to yesterday the largest gift received for the fund, in Boston, was one of \$400 from a St. Louis woman, a visitor in the city. Yesterday there were received 14 contributions of \$100 each from Boston women, George R. White gave \$500 and William Lindsey \$1000. Those who contribute by check are asked to make checks payable to William A. Gaston, and to send them to the National Shawmut Bank or to the Boston Library War Council, Boston Public Library.

Efforts to increase the fund will be increased today. There is to be speaking on the Common at 1 o'clock by Frederick W. Mansfield, Gen. Hugh Bancroft, Thomas A. Mullen, Courtney Crocker and army and navy officers. In other places also there are to be talks and solicitations of contributions. Tonight there will be a mass meeting in front of the Boston Public Library, presided over by Channing H. Cox, Speaker of the State House of Representatives. The band from Commonwealth Pier will play and there will be other entertainment for the crowd.

Librarians who are interested in this movement say there is a demand for books of technical nature rather than fiction, among the soldiers. French text-books are also popular, and books dealing with the war. All these can best be supplied new, and many publishers are offering to provide them at cost price. Trained librarians are to be placed at the camp libraries, and every man in the service of the United States is to be given an opportunity to use his spare time in reading good books. Nothing is of greater value to the men, army and navy officers say, than a plentiful supply of reading matter.

Harvard Men Asked to Aid

Harvard students have been appealed to in the campaign being waged this week to provide books and reading matter for American soldiers, and yesterday William C. Lane, the librarian of Harvard, issued an appeal for funds, asking each one to do his bit for the soldiers' literature.

Donations will be received at the Widener Memorial Library, also at the college library, and at the various banks in Cambridge.

BOSTON & ALBANY

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston & Albany Railroad the following directors were elected: Chester W. Bliss, Springfield; Augustus G. Bullock, Worcester; Zenas Crane, Dalton; Livingston Davis, Milton; William Endicott, Boston; Reginald Foster, Manchester, Mass.; Robert H. Gardiner, Gardiner, Me.; Morris Gray, Boston; Charles S. Sargent, Brookline; Charles S. Sargent Jr., New York, N. Y.

SUITS

Broadcloth

Navy and Brown

A special lot of thirty suits, made to sell at \$5.00. All at

\$29.50

Unusual value possible because the maker closed out an over-order made up at a much higher price.

Note—even when broadcloth was much lower, we have never sold a better quality at this price.

Also special lot

Silvertone

Five stylish shades

UNITARIANS OUT OF SESSION TALK ON PEACE REPORT

Discussion Goes on at Montreal Conference on Rejected Document—Members Read Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The proceedings of the Unitarian Conference on Thursday were without incident. The question of the council report was not brought before the convention. The rules of the conference require that the report be heard, but not that it be acted on. There is, however, an undercurrent of disquiet in the conference, which is expected to result today in the presentation of several new resolutions on the attitude of the conference toward the report of the council containing peace recommendations.

One element believes that Mr. Holmes was treated by Mr. Taft with unbecoming harshness on Wednesday. The supporters of this view declare that Mr. Holmes was picturing in the report a condition of peace everybody hopes will be attained at some period in the distant future, and did not intend to put the conference in the position of opposing the prosecution of the war. Mr. Holmes himself told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday that precisely because he is a pacifist he hates the German military machine more than anything else in the world, but that he would fight it not with the sword, but with the spirit. Still, as his Government has decided to take up the sword, he will not obstruct its course, but will supplement its efforts by relief work, though he will undertake no military duty.

On the other hand, there are many members who believe that Mr. Holmes unjustifiably used his position as chairman of the council to foist his private opinions on the convention, and that he should not escape the consequences of his act. Nobody questions the sincerity or the good faith of Mr. Holmes, and there is no hint of German influence, but it is held that the pacifist clergyman is misguided in this instance. Still another group of delegates places the blame for the report on the other members of the council for agreeing to submit to the conference a document which was opposed to their own convictions, as announced by them on the floor of the convention. It is learned on excellent authority that only one of Mr. Holmes' colleagues was in agreement with his views.

On Thursday afternoon the Rev. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University, delivered his delayed sermon. His theme was the effect of the war on religion, and he declared that of the religious structure all but the essential had been shattered, just as an earthquake levels everything but the permanent. Instead of saying, "This is the end," or trying to rebuild the old form, Christianity should erect a new structure, stripped of creeds and ceremonies, on the foundations that are left.

In the morning, an address on "What Is Religious Education?" was delivered by Prof. Durant Drake, of Vassar College.

In the evening papers were read on social service. One of the papers was on "Industrial Relations," by John A. Fitch, of the Survey Staff; another was on "Abolition of Poverty," by Frederick Almy of Buffalo, N. Y., president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Lieut. Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, U. S. N., who was to have read a paper on "The Problem of Correction," was unable to leave his duties to attend the session.

Professor Taft is no longer presiding over the conference, having left Montreal after delivering his address on the purposes of the United States and the allied powers in prosecuting the war.

MILK CONDENSORS CUT WAR PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Manufacturers of condensed milk, representing 95 per cent of the entire industry in the United States, in conference with the United States Food Administration on Thursday, agreed voluntarily and unanimously to submit their business to the supervision of the Food Administration during the period of the war, and to take no war profits, but to make the profit on their goods sold to the public the same as on goods sold to the army and navy.

Since May 1 they have been furnishing supplies to the army and navy at a price and on basis of profit determined by the Federal Trade Commission. This they obligated themselves in their conferences on Thursday to continue throughout the war, and further, they agreed to supply the commission, for relief in Belgium and the American Red Cross, at the same price as that made to the Government.

The canned milk men expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Food Administration by limiting the price to the public so as not to return to the industry a greater profit than was received before the war. During that period, they declared, a profit of 20 cents a case on evaporated milk and 40 cents a case on condensed milk was considered fair. In meeting the greatly increased demand on account of needs created by the war, the manufacturers said they had found difficulty in the increased price of fresh milk and the high cost of tin plate. These have forced the increased prices for their product during the last 18 months. The only way in which they, as manufacturers, can limit the cost

of their commodity to the public, they declared, is through the limitation of profits, since they cannot control the cost of the raw materials upon which they depend.

Milk Producers Raided

Minutes Seized as Evidence for Possible Anti-Trust Prosecution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The rising price of milk which it has been stated, is to go to 13 cents a quart in October, has brought a raid here, by officials of two states, on the offices of the Milk Producers Association, which operates in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. In the three states this association has 235 local depots and in Cook County 21. The milk producers held a meeting recently, at which, it is said, they agreed to demand \$2.42 for 100 pounds of milk. Minutes of this and other meetings were seized as evidence upon which may be developed an anti-trust prosecution. The raid was engineered by State's Attorney Hoynes, with the cooperation of assistant Attorney-General J. H. Wilkerson of Illinois and assistant Attorney-General Drew of Wisconsin.

SHIPPING NEWS

Six fishing vessels arrived today at the Boston Fish Pier with a total of more than 200,000 pounds of fish, but prices despite the huge receipts this week have remained firm. A slight drop in the price of mackerel was noted yesterday when more than 400,000 pounds of this species were landed at the pier, but today only some 75,000 pounds were brought in, bringing the price at wholesale from 10 cents a pound yesterday to 11½ cents today.

Statistics issued by the Boston Fish Bureau today show that during the eight days ended today 61 vessels arrived with a total of 2,794,850 pounds, as compared with 70 vessels with 3,227,170 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Although receipts for the eight days ended today were only slightly more than 400,000 pounds less than for the corresponding period of last year, prices are considerably higher today, in one instance more than double the price on Sept. 28 of last year. Large hake Sept. 28 of last year were selling at 4 cents a pound wholesale, while today the wholesale price is 8½ cents a pound.

Wholesale dealers' prices per pound today were: Steak cut 6½¢@10¢, market 4¢@5¢, haddock 4¢@7½¢, steak pollock 5¢@5½¢, large hake 8½¢, small hake 6½¢, steak cusk 5¢, mackerel 11½¢. On Sept. 28, 1916, the wholesale dealers' prices per pound were: Steak cut 3½¢@10¢, market 4¢@5¢, haddock 3½¢@5¢, steak pollock 3½¢@3½¢, large hake 4¢, small hake 3¢.

Mackerel arrivals today were the steamer Ethel with a fare of 35,000 pounds large and medium fresh from Isle of Shoals, and the schooner Evelyn M. Thompson from off Chatham with 40,000 pounds large and medium fresh and 70 barrels salt. Groundfish arrivals were these schooners: Pollyana 26,000 pounds, Flora L. Oliver 60,000 pounds, W. H. Moody 22,500 and Viking 12,000 pounds.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to the schooners Benjamin Smith with 200 barrels salt mackerel, Corsair, 140 barrels salt mackerel, and the Victor, 175 barrels of salt mackerel.

VERMONT PLEDGES FOOD ECONOMIES

RUTLAND, Vt.—A "war" convention of delegates from every section of the State was opened here yesterday under the auspices of the Greater Vermont Association, the Vermont Committee on Public Safety and the National Security League. Alexander Thompson of Westfield, Mass., was the representative of the National Food Administration. He brought the message from Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, that "food will end the war," and urged strict conservation measures. A resolution was adopted which pledged Vermonters to aid in the reduction of waste, in the economical consumption of foodstuffs and to loyally observe the national food regulations.

Dr. T. Iyemada, who accompanied the Japanese war mission to the United States, said that the same ends were sought by both the United States and Japan and that Japan would send soldiers to Europe if transportation were provided. Gov. H. F. Graham made a brief address. James M. Beck of New York, a former assistant Attorney-General of the United States, spoke on "Why America is at War."

Representative Julius Kahn of California delivered a patriotic speech saying that President Wilson would be justified in sending to Germany "those who were giving aid and comfort to a common enemy." At the evening meeting, Edouard de Billy, Deputy High Commissioner of France, and George Adam of the British War Office, spoke.

BUILDING ORDER REVIEW URGED

Review of the action of the Boston Heights of Buildings Commission in limiting the height of the Hotel Brunswick, at Boylston and Clarendon streets, to a height of 80 feet is sought of the court by Frederick Ayer, owner of the hotel building. Mr. Ayer filed yesterday in the Supreme Court a petition against Ralph Adams Cram, chairman, and John Grady and Patrick O'Hearn, members of the Heights of Buildings Commission of Boston, seeking a review of their finding of Nov. 2, 1916, in which the heights of buildings in certain districts in Boston are defined. An order of notice returnable, Monday, Nov. 5, was issued by the court.

POINTS REVIEWED IN TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE IN CANADA

Rejection of Wage Scheme Submitted by Conciliation Board Makes Operators Quit Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Great North-western Telegraph Company having refused to accept the award of the Conciliation Board granting operators and linemen an advance in wages, a strike was inaugurated by 700 telegraphers and 125 linemen of that system, on Sept. 24, covering the wires from Campbellton, N. B., to Calgary, Alberta. The call was sent out by C. E. Mallette of Winnipeg, chairman of the men's committee, which body has been negotiating for higher wages and better conditions since June 27. When the signal was given in this city 92 per cent of the 100 operators left their instruments. The company says there was little disruption of service, as other operators were at once set to work. The strikers say, however, that there were 35 stock brokers' wires and 17 grain brokers' wires depending on ticker and wire service, and that the Great Trunk stations, where operators are members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, would not accept any commercial messages.

George D. Perry, general manager of the G. N. W., taking full responsibility for the company's action, said: "There is nothing left for us but to go on and do business."

The award of the Conciliation Board recommended that the G. N. W. operators be put on the same basis as to pay and general working conditions as now prevail on the Canadian Pacific lines. This scale is \$85, \$90 and \$95 a month, the men now being paid \$65, \$70 and \$75 a month.

The seriousness of the strike is emphasized by the fact that the company is a subsidiary of the Canadian Northern Railway, which has recently been taken over by the Dominion Government. It is claimed that the cable operators, Grand Trunk operators, as well as engineers, firemen and trainmen are in full sympathy with the strikers.

S. J. Koenekamp, president of the International Commercial Telegraphers' Union, says that reports from various centers "show that the men are all out and intend to stay out till the G. N. W. meets our demands."

C. E. Mallette, chairman of the men's committee, says: "Toronto is solid. Only seven Morse operators are working, while the rest of the business is being carried on by officials. From Winnipeg to Calgary only five men are working. The wire chiefs and supervisors at Winnipeg are with us. In Quebec half the men are out; we didn't expect anything better. In Montreal all are out. East from Montreal to Campbellton the men are all out, while Hamilton, London, Kingston and Sherbrooke are behind us to a man."

The strikers claim that their demand for higher wages is altogether just, as the evidence before the Board of Conciliation shows that the Great Northwestern Company in four years made profits of 91 per cent, as against 81 per cent by the Canadian Pacific, which is paying a much higher scale. Last year, Mr. Koenekamp declares, the Canadian Northern Railway received \$119,000 as its share of Great Northwestern profits; that \$150,000 more was paid in interest on Canadian Northern Railway bonds, and that \$115,000 of a surplus was transferred to profit and loss. This state of affairs, he contends, justifies the much increase demanded by the strikers.

REPEAL OF SUNDAY FREIGHT LAW URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Representatives of 10 railroads operating in Georgia have appealed to the State Railroad Commission on grounds of public safety, military expediency and patriotic service, to have the Georgia law prohibiting operation of freight trains on Sunday suspended during the war with Germany.

In presenting the petition, the alleged menace of freight congestion, that would endanger the rapidity of both troop movements and the transportation of military supplies, as well as the supply of such public necessities as food and coal, is emphasized.

H. W. Miller, vice-president of the Southern Railroad, speaking before the commission, said: "The law against moving freight trains in Georgia on Sunday, traffic into Atlanta, the main artery of transportation in this part of the South, is dammed up on our lines once a week as far north as Charlotte and Chattanooga, and as far west as Birmingham."

No persons appeared in opposition to the petitions.

DRAFT FOE FORCED INTO ADMISSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—J. M. Sparkman, one of the 11 defendants in the anti-draft riot cases being tried here in the federal court, on Thursday admitted, on cross-examination, that he attended a meeting of Working Class Union members in a dugout on the Isenhour farm that had been called to administer the oath and obligation of the organization.

On direct examination, as a witness for the defense, Sparkman denied that he was a member of the Working Class Union, or that he knew anything about the organization.

He admitted, in answer to questions by the prosecution, that he had tried

to purchase a rifle, but swore that it was for the purpose of shooting rabbits, which were damaging his cotton crop.

Attorneys for the defense contend that the Working Class Union is an innocent organization of farmers, formed for the sole purpose of seeking cooperation and better working conditions for farmers and rural wage earners.

J. R. Bohannon, a witness for the defense, swore on direct examination that he had joined the Working Class Union, thinking that it was a mutual benefit society. On cross-examination, he admitted that his son had gone to Mexico to escape the draft, and that he had himself expressed opposition to the law.

HARVARD CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED

Three new professorships were announced, an exchange professor to France was named and leave of absence was granted to 23 members of the faculty at the meeting of the overseers of Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday. Most of the professors granted a leave of absence are to engage in war work for the United States Government. It is said, Prof. James H. Woods, the exchange professor to France is already at his new post and the French exchange professor, Dr. Charles Coste of the Faculté des Lettres at Bordeaux is expected in Cambridge within two weeks.

Edward W. Taylor is to be professor of neurology, Emory L. Chaffee, assistant professor of physics, and Percy R. Howe, assistant professor of dental research.

Leave of absence is granted to Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge, Prof. J. H. Woods, Prof. Theodore Lyman, Prof. Ralph B. Perry, Prof. George W. Pierce, Prof. Richard P. Strong, Prof. Walter B. Cannon, Prof. John Warren, Prof. K. G. T. Webster, Prof. C. R. Post, Prof. R. B. Merriman, Prof. Arthur B. Lamb, Prof. Elliott G. Brackett, Prof. Harris P. Mosher, Prof. Richard C. Cabot, Prof. Francis W. Peabody, Dr. Alexander S. Begg, Dr. Frederick T. Lord, Dr. Alexander Forbes, Dr. B. A. G. Fuller, Dr. Julius Klein, Dr. Frederic G. Coburn and Dr. Richard D. Bell.

Dr. Elwood I. Terry of Colorado College will teach a number of forestry courses during the second half-year.

Prof. Wallace C. Sabine will be acting director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, in the absence of Prof. Theodore Lyman, now a captain in the signal corps. Prof. Herbert S. Langfeld will succeed Prof. Munsterberg as director of the physical laboratory. The overseers awarded the Nelson Robinson Jr., traveling fellowship to Laurence E. Mowery; university scholarships to H. S. Boyd and B. C. Clough; university scholarships in architecture to R. C. Roubush and F. S. Kingsbury, and the Austin scholarship for teachers to A. C. Klinger.

SOUTHERN MINERS CONTINUE IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Coal dealers in Tennessee declare that a grave coal famine is imminent, as a result of the Tennessee-Kentucky strike, unless the miners resume work at an early date. What two of the smaller mines in Southern Kentucky have given employment to 1000 men, fully 17,000 miners are idle and, according to leaders of the U. M. W., the men are in possession of sufficient funds to continue the strike throughout the winter. Apparently the operators are offering no inducements to get the men to return to work.

SITES FOR A NEW STATE REFORMATORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The State Board of Control in a short time will select building sites for the new State Reformatory for Women which will be erected there. The last Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose, after several years of agitation among club women for a separate penal institution for women. Women prisoners now are housed in a wing of the men's prison at Stillwater.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

Dissolution of the Republican Party in 1920 unless it takes the initiative in removing liquor traffic from the nation was predicted by J. B. Lewis of the National Temperance Society speaking at the opening session of the convention of the national division Sons of Temperance held in Berkeley Hall yesterday afternoon. Officers elected: Mrs. Maude M. Hill, president; Miss Mary Bishop, vice-president; Miss Ethel Lowe, corresponding secretary; Miss Ruth Barber, recording secretary, and Mrs. Helen H. Worrell, treasurer. A meeting will be held today and a banquet in Berkeley Hall tonight.

PAPER AND PULP MEN MEET

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry resumed sessions of the annual joint convention with the Canadian branch of the society today. The party this morning visited nearby paper and pulp mills. Martin L. Griffin, speaking at yesterday's session, called attention to the great advance in chemistry since 1914, and showed that Society has practically quadrupled its membership. Other speakers were Wallace H. Howell, Jr., and George K. Spence.

MARKETS ON PUBLIC SQUARE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Owners of 2000 war gardens farmed this summer by Harrisburgers, says a dispatch to the North American, have been granted permission by city council to use the curbs in Market Square to sell the crops they raised.

IRON WORKERS' WAGES ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A recent bi-monthly wage adjustment here between representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America and sheet and tin plate manufacturers subscribing to the association agreement, has resulted in another advance for the affected workmen and shows unprecedented increases since the first of the current year.

This latest wage settlement has disclosed an average sales price of 5 cents a 100 pounds for standard gauge sheets during August and September. As wages are based on selling price, the men have thus been awarded an advance of 16½ per cent, which is 8½ per cent above the wage base and 66 per cent more than was paid Jan. 1, 1917.

REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been closed whereby Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to William B. Johnson of Wellesley the property at 1710 Beacon Street, corner of Williston Road, Brookline, consisting of a brick single house and 5562 square feet of land, having a total assessment of \$25,400, of which \$6400 is on the land. They have also sold to the same buyer a lot of land at the corner of Williston Road and Salisbury Road, containing 8783 square feet together with a brick stable erected thereon, having a total assessment on land and building of \$14,000. Mr. Johnson purchases for occupancy. Coffin & Taber were the brokers.

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to Freeman M. Grant and Frederic D. Fuller, trustees, the cement garage and 972 square feet of land on Salisbury Road, near the corner of Williston Road, Brookline, J. D. K. Willis & Company were the brokers.

SALES IN WABAN AND NEWTON

Raymond Fowle has sold his modern colonial house at 1735 Beacon Street, Waban, to L. M. Cotton. With the house and garage there are 16,000 square feet of land, all valued at \$14,500. After several additions to the property, Mr. Cotton will occupy.

J. C. Elms has sold a lot of land containing 6000 square feet on Elmhurst Road, Newton. Walter Herbig purchases for development and has started a private residence. The lot is not assessed separately but is valued with other property at \$2000.

Miss Elizabeth Holmes has sold her 11-room house and 14,000 square feet of land at 115 Park Street, opposite the Higelow School, Newton. The purchaser is D. A. White who buys for a home. The property is assessed for \$6800.

D. L. Richardson has purchased from Marion L. Gibson the 10-room house, double garage, and 6000 square feet of land at 12 Willard Street, Newton. The property is assessed for \$6500. Purchaser will improve the premises and occupy. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were the brokers in the above transactions.

JAMAICA PLAIN—ROSLINDALE

Final papers have passed transferring the property at 15 Moraine Street, Jamaica Plain, to Frederick Does. The property consists of a new colonial style 2-family frame dwelling, and 6000 square feet of land. The Colonial Realty Trust were the grantors. The property carries a total assessment of \$10,500.

Mitchell Freeman has sold the new two-family frame dwelling situated 45 Westbourne Street, Roslindale. There are about 6000 square feet of land which with the house is taxed for \$7000. Albert Rand, the new owner, will occupy the premises shortly. Robert T. Fowler was the broker in both sales.

WILMINGTON PROPERTY SOLD

Helen M. Hicks has sold her fruit and poultry farm situated on Lowell Street, Wilmington, containing about five acres of land, a modern house of eight rooms and several large poultry houses. Everett L. Dimond takes the title. George W. Hall, was the broker.

BACK BAY AND SOUTH END

Edward W. Fuller has bought the premises at 918 Beacon Street, Back Bay, consisting of a four-story swell front brick dwelling and 2818 square feet of land, and conveys title to Pierce L. McCarthy. The property is assessed for \$16,000 and the land carries \$6300 of that amount.

Harry Jacobson has sold to Rebecca Polonetzki, a small 3½-story brick dwelling house at 34 Lovering Street, South End. This parcel is valued by the assessors at \$4500, including \$2300 on the 1174 square feet of land.

SALE IN BRIGHTON

Jay T. Benedict has sold his brick apartment house on Brainerd Road near Harvard Avenue, Brighton, to Simon Borowsky. There is a land area of 2921 square feet valued at \$2500, made part of the \$14,500 assessment.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

George E. Burton has purchased the 2½ story frame dwelling situated 47 Juniper Street, Roxbury, owned by Samuel Blackman. The property carries a total assessment of \$5000, and \$1600 of that amount applies on 3973 square feet of land.

Abbie A. Miller has bought a building lot from Louis Ginsburg, located at 273 Norwell Street, formerly known as Kilton Street, Dorchester. There are 7833 square feet valued at \$1200.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New

England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SEPT. 25			
1917.	\$149,232,000	1908.	\$77,488,000
1916.	149,954,000	1907.	109,478,000
1915.	128,543,000	1906.	89,912,000
1914.	127,249,000	1905.	81,993,000
1913.	127,772,000	1904.	70,352,000
1912.	144,552,000	1903.	89,465,000
1911.	121,670,000	1902.	93,081,000
1910.	121,869,000	1901.	86,282,000
1909.	114,865,000		

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn, were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Clayton St., 20, Ward 18; A. S. Tomassello, M. H. Maney; frame storage and frame repair shop.

West Broadway, 463-465, Ward 10; Mary A. H. Gray; alter store and tenements.

Bickelstaff St., 53-57, Ward 7; Marlboro Real Estate Trust; alter garage.

Bennington St., 885, Ward 1; John A. De Vito; alter store and offices.

Broad St., 97-101, Ward 5; Thomas E. Proctor est.; M. L. Favear; alter stores and offices.

LENIENT FISHING RULES ADVOCATED

Request was issued by the Governor's office in Boston, yesterday to all local authorities in Massachusetts having jurisdiction over salt water fishing, to carry out these recommendations in the interest of food conservation, insofar as practicable:

"On recommendation of Henry B. Endicott, Food Commissioner for Massachusetts; of Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator; of Hugh M. Smith, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, and the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission, it seems essential, in view of the existing food shortage, that no unnecessary restrictions be imposed on fishing for herring, either for use as bait or food. It is not desirable, however, that any restrictions should be removed so as to permit any additional use of these fish for oil or fertilizer or any other purpose except bait or food."

There are numerous laws of the Commonwealth forbidding any person to fish for herring by torches and in certain instances by seines in local waters which are designated in these laws. In most cases the local city or town authorities are authorized to grant permits to fish by these means in the waters under their jurisdiction. I respectfully urge upon these local authorities the necessity during the present emergency of granting such permits liberally, both to the inhabitants of their own towns and to outsiders, so far as necessary to assure a full catch of fish."

The request was issued from the Governor's office following a conference with Food Commissioner Endicott and his associates, who based their recommendations upon a telegram from Mr. Hoover urging such action and adding: "We are anxious that Governor McCall and Massachusetts move first."

ARRESTED ALIENS NOT PLOT PRINCIPALS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Captain William M. O'flay of the Department of Justice here has refused to give out the names of the 96 enemy aliens arrested in the federal raids recently. It has become known, however, that they are not principals in any plot to injure munition plants.

The arrested men have been taken to Ellis Island, where members of the Twenty-Second United States Infantry are guarding them. It is understood that they will be kept in custody for two weeks, or long enough to have the cases reviewed by the Department of Justice. If it is decided that they are to continue in detention, they will then be transferred to one of the detention camps. Otherwise they may be released under certain conditions, one of which will probably be that they must cease to work in munition factories where they might learn government war secrets.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

A reception to old and new students will be given by the Student Government Association at Simmons College tomorrow at 3 p. m. New students will be paid special attention by the junior welcoming committee. Contributions by students to the War Camp Library Fund on Wednesday totaled \$164.23.

OUR LOCATION enables us to feature the better quality

FURNITURE and RUGS at such attractive prices as will interest discriminating buyers.

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EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105 ST.
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PIANOS

Pianola Players
Vocal Talking Machines
1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

The Chas. Ettinger Co.
A. M. KRONBERG, President
7 Taylor Arcade, CLEVELAND, O.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc.

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
RAWLINGS, AGNEW & LANG
507-509 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.

VICTORIA RESTAURANT
For Ladies and Gentlemen
40 Euclid Arcade, Cleveland, O.
Home Made Pastry Our Specialty
K. M. MAYDOL

MUCH GRAIN IS STILL TAKEN BY THE DISTILLERIES

Peoria Establishments Making Alcohol for United States and the Allied Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PEORIA, Ill.—More than 14,000,000 bushels of corn which could have been converted into foodstuffs was consumed in the manufacture of spirits by the Peoria distilleries during the year 1916, while the first eight months of this year recorded more than 11,000,000. Specific figures of grain mashed in the distilleries, according to reports submitted to the United States Government, showed that during the year 1916 14,218,300 bushels were ground into spirits, while the 1917 mark was placed at 11,116,000 up

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FEW CANDIDATES AT STAGG FIELD

University of Chicago Football Outlook Is Likened to Year 1907, When Maroons Won the Western Conference Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Western Conference football this year," said A. A. Stagg, "will be good, real good, and not much different from that of other years. The state schools, with their large numbers of men to draw on, will be strong. Illinois will have a fine team and Wisconsin will have a good one. Minnesota also will have a strong eleven."

"Purdue will be good and stronger this year than last. Indiana will have a smaller squad, but some very good men and a better team than it had last season. Ohio State will have almost a veteran eleven, with their star, C. W. Harley, back, and so they, too, should be strong."

"And Michigan?"

"I don't know a thing about Michigan."

The Maize and Blue will not figure in Western Conference championship calculations this fall, it is probable, because they have scheduled but one game in their return to their old associates, that with Northwestern winding up the season on Nov. 24 at Evanston. Nevertheless the addition of the ancient rival adds a distinct touch of importance to this 1917 season.

Mr. Stagg made no comment on the possibilities of Chicago in connection with the rest of what this year he comes the "Big Ten," and none was asked. He had just finished the morning's drill of the Maroon squad, a diminutive bunch of 18, including but three of last year's team and but five of last year's squad. Chicago's prospects, in brief, did not seem on the face of it to warrant great comment.

Eighteen candidates out, a couple of those apparently impossible football material, another who had never played the game before (but was showing up as the most promising candidate for quarterback), Captain Pershing, a nephew of the general, in the army, and hardly any more recruits expected with college opening a week hence.

When asked if the outlook at Chicago had ever been as unpromising before, Coach Stagg stated that it had been about as bad in 1907 and that year the Maroons managed to win the championship. The veteran coach is plainly puzzled over the problem he has ahead of him this fall. Chicago always was short of men and this year a great many of them are gone through enlistment, he observed. His squad last year had numbered 32 and of these only five men were on hand and two of these had not made their letter last fall. College hadn't opened, but he wasn't expecting very many more to show up, because the football candidates all knew that the men early on deck were the ones who would get the start. Friends of some eligible men of promising build are endeavoring to get them to come out for the team, but these lads have not had much football experience. Several of those who are out trying are not adapted to football, either in weight or adaptability. The substitute problem will of course be a very serious one.

Of last year's veterans, C. A. Higgins '18 is one of the best men left from that team. He has played on offense and guard and tackle on defense. Mr. Stagg this year is using him at fullback as his most available material for that spot. Higgins ought to be used in the line, however, he says, with his weight of 225 pounds. But he can kick and is a good forward passer. Others are being tried out for the positions.

C. T. Brelos '18 played end last year and J. O. Bondzinski '18 on the line. Brelos did well at end. Bondzinski is fair. W. C. Gorgas '19 is one of the 1916 squad men, a basketball player, and candidate for a line position. The other men from the 1916 squad is L. R. Mellon, who was out of play a good part of the season.

Things pick up in brightness in considering the sophomore material. Eugene House, captain of last year's freshman team, is a clever halfback, and beside him in the backfield is Moffatt Elton, who played half and fullback with the freshmen.

The best man for quarter to date, Mr. Stagg says, is Gale Blocki, another sophomore, who never tried football before this fall. He has athletic cleverness, the coach remarks, noting that there is room for improvement in his passing. He played on the freshman basketball team last winter and did well there.

In C. C. Jackson, also a second year man, Mr. Stagg says Chicago has in prospect a first-class lineman. Jackson is a brother of the Maroon captain of last year, a husky young fellow, equipped with the football temperament. He is being worked at right tackle. Mr. Stagg also appears to think well of Louis Kahn, a Wendell Phillips High School boy, a heavy player stationed in the first scrimmage at the other tackle. F. E. Feuerstein, one of the Maroon sprinters, is out trying to develop into a football player.

In the course of the conversation one of the Chicago men came up with a problem for advice, and Mr. Stagg told him how he had handled the same situation while he was at Yale. Then up stepped an old Illinois track man who wanted to serve as an official at some of the football games.

Talk turned, as it inevitably does in discussing athletics at Chicago, to the Michigan-Chicago football game of 1905, the last encounter of the two colleges, memories of which may now begin to fade as the rivals renew relations; and then back to the present season. The Maroons this year do not play Indiana. Their initial game, with Carleton College, was canceled by that college, letting the season open Oct. 13. Vanderbilt, the first game, is a new figure on the Midway. Purdue comes a week later, and on the 27th Northwestern follows. On Nov. 3 Illinois also comes to Chicago, making the first four games at home. The next week is vacant and Mr. Stagg said he did not know whether he would fill it in or not. On Nov. 17 Chicago plays at Minnesota and the final game, on Nov. 24, brings Wisconsin to Stagg Field. In reply to a remark that the schedule was well pointed up to the Illinois game, the coach said it didn't work that way—every game for Chicago was a hard one.

COACH YOST IS PLEASED WITH 1917 OUTLOOK

University of Michigan Football Mentor Expects Wolverines to Make a Good Showing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—With but four days of preseason coaching ahead of them 30 candidates reported to Coach F. H. Yost here Thursday at the opening practice session of the University of Michigan football season. Coach Yost surprised the critics by declaring his material was much better than he has expected and that Michigan's football prospects are better than last year.

Four veterans are back to form the nucleus of the 1917 team, three of these, E. F. Weske '19, W. E. Wieman '19, and A. W. Boyd '18, are linemen, and assure Michigan of a strong defensive combination. The backfield situation is not so favorable. C. M. Sparks '19, last year's quarterback, is the only experienced candidate. Yost is therefore looking to raw material to supply his backfield.

The most promising of the new men is B. F. Vanheerden '20, a South African who starred in the English game of Rugby. Vanheerden's kicking is said to surpass any seen on the Wolverine field in some years. If his tutors are able to teach him enough of the American game in the next few weeks, Vanheerden will be given a place on the varsity.

Michigan's playing will be watched with great interest by the Western Conference colleges. Northwestern University is the only conference eleven to oppose the Maize and Blue this year, but a large part of the Michigan schedule will be occupied by conference colleges in 1918.

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THREE GAMES IN THE NATIONAL

Boston and Chicago Are Not Scheduled to Play This Afternoon in the Championship Series of This Organization

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BOSTON RED SOX BEAT "ALL-STARS" IN GREAT BATTLE

Outfielder Jackson of the Chicago White Sox Wins Long-Distance Throwing Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

While the Boston Red Sox, world's champions of 1915 and 1916, will not get a chance to defend their title in the big series scheduled to begin Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6, they have the satisfaction today of having defeated the greatest individual baseball team ever assembled on a baseball diamond as the result of their victory over the "All-Stars" at Fenway Park, Boston, in the "Murnane Day" game which was witnessed by about 17,000 persons.

The "All-Star" team was made up of such players as Cobb, Detroit; Speaker, Cleveland, and Jackson, Chicago, in the outfield; McInnis, Athletics, Chapman, Cleveland; Maranville, Boston, and Weaver, White Sox, in the infield; Shocker, New York Americans; Elmhke, Detroit, and Walter Johnson, Washington, pitchers; and O'Neill, Cleveland, and Schang, Athletics, catchers. In addition to this they were managed by Manager Hugh Jennings of the Detroit Tigers.

The game was brilliantly played and hard fought. The Red Sox started Ruth in the box and he was in championship form, allowing only three scattered hits in the five innings he pitched. Foster succeeded him and did not allow a hit during the four innings he worked.

Shocker of the New York Americans started pitching for the "All-Stars" and was found for three scattered hits in the three innings he pitched. Elmhke of Detroit succeeded him and allowed only one hit in the next three innings. Walter Johnson of Washington pitched the last two innings and was found for three hits and the two runs which won the game. Boston scored its runs in the eighth inning on a single to left field by Barry, a single over second by Hobbittzell and a three-base hit by Lewis. The fielding feature was a throw from center field by Jackson which caught Hobbittzell at the plate when he tried to score from second on a single by Walker in the sixth inning.

BOSTON

Hooper, r. f. 4 0 0 2 1
Barry, 2b. 4 2 1 0 0
Hobbittzell, lb. 3 2 5 1 0
Lewis, c. f. 4 1 4 0 0
Shut, p. 2 0 0 0 0
Gardner, 3b. 3 0 0 2 0
Scott, s. 3 0 2 1 0
Agnew, c. 2 0 1 0 0
Thomas, p. 1 3 1 0 0
Ruth, p. 2 0 0 0 0
Foster, p. 1 0 1 0 0
Totals 31 7 27 7 1

ALL STARS

Maranville, ss. 4 0 0 2 1
Chapman, 2b. 1 1 2 0 0
Cobb, r. f. 4 1 5 0 0
Speaker, c. f. 3 0 2 0 0
Walker, c. f. 4 2 1 0 0
McInnis, lb. 4 1 8 0 0
Weaver, 3b. 3 0 2 1 0
O'Neill, c. 2 0 1 0 0
Schang, c. 1 0 1 0 0
Shocker, p. 3 0 1 0 0
Elmhke, p. 1 0 0 0 0
Johnson, p. 1 0 0 1 0
Totals 28 3 24 8 1

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 x—10 3
Cincinnati 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0—7 1

Batteries—Eller and Wingo. Hughes, Scott and Meyers, Truesdale. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day. Time—1h. 26m.

PITTSBURGH WINS FROM BROOKLYN, 10-2

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Pittsburgh batted Pfeffer and Cheney out of the box and hit Wachtel hard here Thursday winning the opening game of the series with Brooklyn 10 to 2. Cooper eased up after Pittsburgh had taken a big lead and allowed six of the nine hits by Brooklyn in the seventh and eighth innings, when the visitors scored their two runs. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 12 0 0 2 0 4 1 x—10 14 2
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2 9 1

Batteries—Cooper and Blackwell; Pfeffer, Cheney, Wachtel and Krueger, Miller. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie. Time—1h. 42m.

PICKUPS

Indianapolis is now leading Toronto in their championship series two games to one.

Cincinnati clinched fourth place in the National League championship standing yesterday.

Pitcher Eller was the only Cincinnati player who did not get at least one safe hit against the Boston Braves yesterday.

The Chicago White Sox need only one more game to give them 100 victories for the season and it is safe to say that they will pass that mark before they end their final game.

That "All-Star" team was the best collection of baseball players ever assembled and they played a splendid game considering it was the first time they had ever lined up together.

Outfielder Jackson of the White Sox is a better long-distance thrower than he has been given credit for being. Not only were his throws of long distance, but they were very accurate.

Jackson's throw from center field and the way Catcher Schang put the ball on Hobbittzell at the plate was as fine an exhibition of baseball playing as has ever been seen at Fenway Park.

Ruth and Foster of the Red Sox certainly did some great pitching when they held the "All Stars" to three scattered hits, the one by Cobb being an infield hit which he beat out by fast sprinting.

It is interesting to note that the three leading players in the fungo-hitting contest yesterday were pitchers. Using pitchers to bat flies to the outfielders in practice evidently makes them strong in this kind of batting.

TWO CAPTAINS AT WESLEYAN MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — Coach Fauver has appointed two acting captains for the Wesleyan University football team, H. T. Woolley, Great Neck Station, N. Y., for the line, and W. W. Sutter, Elizabeth, N. J., for the backfield. Woolley is an end and Sutter fullback. Both are seniors and the former is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and the latter of Delta Tau Delta. Captain Boswell has joined the navy.

HARVARD CREW CANDIDATES ARE OUT FOR DRILLS

Squad of 70 Reports to Coach Haines — Rowing Practice Due This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Actual rowing practice for the Harvard crews is scheduled to start this afternoon. The candidates were out Thursday for the first time, and with more than 70 men reporting from all the classes of the university, Head Coach William Haines looks forward to a successful season. This number of men, although far smaller than that of previous years, is, nevertheless, encouraging when so few of the experienced men are available. More men are still needed, however, to make the fall season and later the spring season completely successful.

The freshman class in particular should come out with more candidates. Only 30 reported Thursday of which number about one-third were experienced men. The freshman crew of this fall will form the nucleus of the crew to compete with Yale next spring, and will undoubtedly serve as stepping stone to next year's varsity crew. It is expected that Thursday's showing will be materially increased by new men, today, so that the freshman crew, at least, may continue its season as usual.

Coach Haines spoke briefly to the candidates, telling the plans for fall competitions as far as they are yet formed. "War has shown athletes to be the most desirable officers," he said, "and therefore it is our duty to train more of them." Of all the athletic activities offered this fall at Harvard, there can be no doubt that rowing is the most beneficial, and the most interesting.

H. L. F. Kreger '16 corroborated Coach Haines, adding that it was the duty of every young man to fit himself physically for a soldier's life. The military science courses this year offer less physical and more mental training. It is, therefore, a patriotic duty of the men in these military courses to take some outside form of physical training. The rowing will be arranged to avoid all conflicts with the military work.

A. Beane '11, who has coached the freshman crews for several years, also addressed the meeting. He emphasized the need of some outdoor activity besides military science, to keep men mentally as well as physically fit for war service. Coach Haines will be in charge of both the freshman and the upper class crews. Owing to the small number of men he will be able to give his personal attention to every candidate. He will be aided by H. L. F. Kreger '16, A. Beane '11, and Coach John Manning.

F. Parkman '19 was appointed acting captain of the varsity crew. Parkman rowed on the first freshman crew, and was on the varsity squad last spring.

The informal Harvard football team brought out only 22 men to practice Thursday afternoon, barely enough for two elevens. This small number of candidates will make it virtually impossible to play outside games, unless more material is forthcoming, not only because there is a dearth of experienced players but also because what men have reported will have no one against whom to scrimmage in order to get in condition for outside games.

Such informal games, with teams representing military and naval organizations, especially will be all likelihood be scheduled if enough candidates take an interest in the game and volunteer.

Those men who reported were drilled in fundamentals under the direction of G. D. Flynn '19. For a portion of the time a semblance of real football was introduced by a drill in simple formations by the backfield candidates.

With a squad of 68, the freshman team met for the third time to work again on fundamentals. Because of the military meeting, the practice was considerably shortened, and so was lighter than the third practice would ordinarily justify.

LONGWOOD CLUB WOMEN'S TENNIS IS POSTPONED

Singles and Doubles Final-Round Contests Will Be Played Tomorrow Afternoon

Owing to adverse conditions the final-round matches in the singles and doubles section of the women's annual fall lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club scheduled for this morning were postponed until tomorrow morning. The mixed doubles match scheduled for this afternoon will be played then if possible, if not it will be played tomorrow afternoon.

The singles match will bring Miss Evelyn Sears, winner of last year's tournament, against Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, while in the doubles Miss Evelyn Sears and Mrs. A. A. Shurtliff will meet Miss E. R. Sears and Mrs. G. W. Wightman.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wightman will oppose Miss E. R. Sears and H. C. Johnson in the final of the mixed doubles event. Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Wightman and her husband once again clearly showed their great ability as a mixed doubles team by winning from Miss Marion Zinderstein and H. C. Bretz, with the loss of only one game. The summary:

MIXED DOUBLES—Seminifinals
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein and H. C. Bretz, 6-0, 6-1.
Miss E. R. Sears and H. C. Johnson defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft and W. H. Abbott, 6-3, 6-1.

CONFERENCE IS POSTPONED

Owing to the fact that President H. F. Frazer of the

OFFENSIVE UNDER GENERAL CADORNA ON ISONZO FRONT

Battle in Julian Alps Gives Italian Forces Large Gain in Men and Material

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Italian communiqué of Aug. 24 announces that the battle on the Julian front is continuing, that new enemy positions have been broken up, and that in the five days' fighting more than 500 officers and 20,000 men have been removed from the battle front, with about 60 guns, numerous trench mortars and machine guns and a large quantity of war material. A feature of this battle is the supremacy of the Italians in the air, enabling them to rain bombs and explosives on enemy troops massing for counter-attacks, or to reinforce threatened points, at places well in rear of the Austrian lines. As in the May offensive also, warships, monitors and aircraft are cooperating from the sea.

The immediate objectives which General Cadorna has set himself to obtain, have been stated by a "competent military authority" to be: "On the south the solid possession of Mt. Hermada as a jumping-off point for a future definite push toward Trieste, or if the events of the war should call for other directions, with a sure defensive link in the Italian front on this side." "At the center, to assure the inviolability of Gorizia, and of a bridge head in connection with it. On the north, the complete and indisputable possession of the most essential parts of the Plateau of Bainsizza, as the basis for future operations on a vast scale, and as a mighty bulwark preventing the Austrians from taking advantage, as so far they have been able to do, of that wooded tableland, and to move their troops and supplies with impunity greatly to the advantage of their resistance."

The infantry attack was preceded by a 24-hour bombardment of great intensity from Mt. Nero, Upper Isonzo, to the sea, a distance of 30 miles. This started at dawn on the 18th. The following morning the infantry crossed the Isonzo, numerous platoons having been thrown over under fire north of Anzovino. From Plava to the sea the enemy's first line was completely destroyed and the Italian infantry crossed, to be heavily engaged by the Austrians, who put up a stubborn fight, backed by numerous machine guns and a great weight of artillery. The battle raged Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the Italians in the communiqué of Wednesday, the 22nd, announcing the capture of 311 officers and more than 1300 men, with 30 guns. North of Gorizia the enemy's resistance was being gradually overcome and progress made, in spite of the difficulty of the ground, while to the south, especially on the Carso, the fighting was resolved into local struggles. The Italian air service continued "master of the air," and bombarded troops and huts in the Chiapovano Valley, 12 miles northeast of Gorizia. In spite of Italian gains and successes, the Austrian communiqué claimed that "the success of the day was with us."

The Italian ascendancy in the air is a most important factor, for more and more is this service coming to the front in all fields of the war. In a communiqué reference is made to 261 Italian aeroplanes flying on the battlefield. These bombarded troops massed in support in the rear of the Carso. Railway works and troops in movement north of Tolmino were also bombed with five tons of explosives. This activity in the air was continued on Wednesday, when aeroplanes and ships cooperated by dropping over 12 tons of bombs.

A strong position southeast of Dosso Fatti, on the Carso, was carried by the Pallanza brigade which has held the ground won, against all attacks, for three days. The enemy, according to the Italian communiqué, "is reacting against our pressure strongly and redoubling his counter-offensives. Our troops are repulsing his counter-attacks from the positions captured and are gallantly proceeding toward the realization of their objectives." Reports published later state that the Italian advance continues victoriously. The Italian artillery assisted from the sea by British and Italian monitors battered Mount Hermada till it "seemed transformed into a volcano with a hundred craters, with streams of lava running from top to bottom." North of Gorizia the Italians have succeeded in taking and holding Monte Santo, which is one vast fortification, lying east of Mt. Vodice, and from it the Italians command the Austrian salient between Monte Santo and Canale, and would appear to take part of it in reverse. It is reported by the Idea Nazionale that it learns from Berna that the Austrian losses in killed and wounded amounted to 60,000, up to the morning of the 23d.

A Tribune war correspondent gives the following account of the new Italian monitors which took part in the shelling from the Gulf of Trieste. "Last May only British monitors took part in the battle, but now, along with the British are Italian monitors still larger and more monstrous, armed with guns of a caliber and range hitherto unknown, and superior to those of the Austrian dreadnoughts."

"These monitors are armored like motor-tanks; they are very slow, but invulnerable. The range of their guns was a great surprise for the Austrians. While the British monitors were bombarding Mount Hermada the Italian monitors attacked the military works at Trieste, surprising the enemy, who only replied, and that unsuccessfully, with his guns at Nabresina."

FRENCH PRESS AND GOVERNMENT DECREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The opposition on the part of the press to the increase in the price of newspapers which has been decreed by the Government continues. Newspapers announce their intention of paying no attention to the decree and of continuing at five centimes as formerly. The question is, what will the Government do, will it withdraw its decree or enforce it by the suspension of the refractory papers? It is hoped that M. Ribot and M. Malvy will at least postpone its enforcement until Parliament meets. M. Paul Bluyesen, former manager of the République Française and "secrétaire général" of the Journal des Débats, declares that the "unanimous consent of the press" which M. Malvy counted upon and felt certain he had, is fictitious, the minister's assurance being based on the deliberations of the government commission. M. Bluyesen, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, states that he is in receipt of a large number of protests and that the press of the provinces is generally taking steps to resist the decree. In such circumstances he considers that the time has come to call upon the president of the council to use his powers and prevent the development of a situation which would be fruitful of regrettable incidents. The press, he says, has suffered sufficiently from war conditions. It is the business of the Government to see that it is supplied with paper, not by raising the price of newspapers, but by the intelligent action of the Commerce and Blockade Government departments. On the other hand, the Press Government Commission have issued a supplementary note explaining the position. They point out that it has been their particular task to watch the situation with regard to the paper shortage and prevent bad effects. The commission is formed of delegates of the Paris Press Syndicate and that of the Republican press of the provinces and several other representative press organizations together with government ministers. For 15 months it has been working uninterruptedly, endeavoring to intensify the production of French paper by providing labor, coal, and raw materials. It has also overcome many difficulties connected with the transport of imported paper, and has partially met the situation by reducing the size of papers. But the crisis still exists and a number of newspapers are threatened with total extinction. In order to compensate the public, to facilitate the press on its great task as the auxiliary of national defense, the commission, on the proposal of the important Paris organs, decided that newspapers sold at 10 centimes could appear with four pages, five times a week, provided that by so doing there was no increase in the paper employed. It is considered certain that an increase of price will mean the printing of fewer copies. These decisions were discussed by the Republican Press Syndicate and submitted to the general meeting of that association with the result that they were almost unanimously ratified.

KING AND QUEEN SEE GAMES AT ALDERSHOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALDERSHOT, England.—The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary and Prince Albert, went over from Windsor to attend the military fête in aid of military charities which was held recently on the Royal Parade Ground at Aldershot. The program was a varied one, including a football match between teams of infantry and cavalry, a baby show, and a tug-of-war between troops from the British dominions and from the United States. There was also a relay race of teams, including representatives of every rank from a major to a private. In another race, the Royal Engineers beat the Royal Flying Corps by about 10 yards, the Reserve Cavalry Regiment coming in third, followed by the Ninety-Seventh Training Battalion.

A fine show of garden produce from the allotments cultivated by the soldiers of the Aldershot command in their spare time was held in a large marquee on the grounds. The King had contributed to it a large collection of fruit and vegetables from Windsor. All the exhibits were afterwards sent to military hospitals. There was also an exhibition of embroidery and other handwork done by soldiers in the local hospitals. The first prize was awarded to a shoemaker of the Nineteenth Hussars for a handsomely embroidered regimental crest. Before the royal party left for Windsor, the Queen presented the medals and prizes.

GUARANTEE FOR HOSPITAL SHIPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—As recently announced, the Spanish Government has been of assistance in bringing about an arrangement by which Spanish hospital ships will be placed on British and French hospital ships, to serve as a guarantee that such vessels are used for no other purpose than that of conveying and assisting the wounded, and to insure their not being molested by the German submarines. The Spanish officers have now been selected, and they are as follows: For the British hospital ships: Jose Nunez, Eugenio Montero, Antonio Gascon, Lorenzo Milla, Alvaro Churruar, Roberto Lopez Barril, Arsenio Rojo and Ramon de la Fuente. For the French hospital ships: Angel Ramos Izquierdo, Tomas Sotoca, Roberto Jeronimo, Enrique Marra Lopez, Antonio Batalla, Arturo Armada, Luis Verdugo, Ignacio Cavato, Alfredo Nardiz, Adrian Rodero, Jose Vigueras, Miguel Angel Montojo and Juan Ferrandiz. These officers will enter upon their new duties as soon as the belligerent nations have completed the details of the arrangement.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Major-General John Edward Capper, K. C. B., has recently been appointed director-general of the tank corps. General Capper has for some years been commandant of the School of Military Engineering, and for four years previously he acted as commandant at the balloon school. General Capper was educated at Wellington College, and in 1880 got his commission in the royal engineers. From 1883 to 1889 he was engaged in military and public works in Burma and India. He has seen a considerable amount of active service, first with the Tira expedition, and then in South Africa, where he served with distinction, being twice mentioned in dispatches. During the present war General Capper was again twice mentioned in dispatches. He was created a K. C. B. in June of this year.

Myron T. Herrick, who is to head the French League in America, an organization created to bring the United States and France into a sympathetic understanding of one another, was Ambassador to France from 1912 to 1915, and, though previously not versed in diplomatic customs and habits, made an admirable record of efficiency, especially during the opening months of the great war. Prior to this memorable chapter in his life, he had been prominent in the political and financial life of the State of Ohio, serving as Governor from 1903 to 1906, and for many years he has been high in the inner councils of the Republican State Committee and the Republican National Committee. His banking interests in Cleveland, and throughout Northern Ohio, are large, and his record as a thinker and leader in the realm of finance brought to him, some years ago, the honor of being president of the American Bankers Association. When in France he made a careful study of the rural credit and banking systems of that Republic, of Germany, of Belgium and of Denmark, and this knowledge was put at the service of the Washington officials when Congress set about giving the United States a rural credit banking system. Mr. Herrick is a graduate of Oberlin College, is a patron of education and the fine arts, and is well fitted for his new post, in which he will have to deal with the "intellectuals" of the two republics.

John Haynes Holmes, the "pacifist" leader of the Unitarian minority that was so outvoted at the Montreal convention of the American Unitarian Association, by a majority led by Professor William H. Taft, former President of the United States, is a Harvard-bred leader of the more radical wing of the denomination. From 1903 to 1911 he was president of the Unitarian Fellowship of Social Justice, and more recently he has been president of the Free Religious Association, with its headquarters in Boston. Ever since he became pastor of a Unitarian church in Dorchester, Mass., he has been a critic of the established order in his denomination, and in contemporary American Protestantism. In 1907 he accepted the pastorate of the leading Unitarian church in New York City, and has there maintained his position, though his laity are far from being in agreement with him in his extreme positions. At the opening of the war, in 1914, he announced his opposition to it, and especially to American participation. He is a prolific writer of books and of articles for the press and for "pacifist" propaganda. As an orator he is forceful and full of resource in argumentation.

Santiago Iglesias, president of the Free Federation of Laborers of Porto Rico, having been awarded a contested seat in the Senate of the insular Government, has the distinction of being the first Socialist to win such a high post in the island's lawmaking body. He has announced his intention of voting with the Unionist Party as an independent member, and says that his policy as a Socialist will be opportunistic rather than radical. He is a man of marked ability, of devotion to the people's interests, and is an able organizer. Were this not so, he could not have polled the vote that has put him in office.

Thomas R. Smith, Mayor of Philadelphia, who is charged by responsible citizens of that city, with conspir-

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acy to murder, in connection with the killing of a policeman, and who denies such complicity and insists upon immediate investigation, has had a varied career as a subordinate official on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a newspaper man, an official of an insurance company, member of the Common Council and of the State Legislature, postmaster of the city, and finally Mayor, elected in 1916 for a four-year term. His relations with the Republican political organization of the city and of the State have always been close, and he came into power as Mayor on a wave of reaction following the admirable progressive administration of the city under Mayor Blankenburg.

MOTOR TRACTORS FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In order to carry through its scheme for the addition of 2,000,000 acres to the arable land of the country, the Food Production Department has ordered 9000 motor tractors. It is expected that these will be delivered at a rate that will make 4500 available by the end of this year, and the full 9000 before the end of March next. The Ford Company is to supply 6000, and other American firms 2000, whilst only 1000 will come from British manufacturers. The urgent demand on the part of the Minister of Munitions for other war material has made it impossible for a greater number to be manufactured in England. The large order for Ford tractors was based on an official trial of the tractor before five judges. The decision given by them was that the Ford tractor was light for its power, light on the land, easily handled and able to turn in a small circle. They adjudged the design to be of ample strength and the work of first-rate quality, and recommended that steps should be taken to construct as many as possible of the Ford tractors immediately. The parts are being made in the United States, and are to be put together in England.

With this large number of tractors at work, and the necessary labor being available, it is estimated that the required new acreage will be able to be broken up and cultivated in time to yield a crop. It is estimated that during the past July and August 100,000 acres of grass land were converted into arable land, whilst in the spring there had been added 347,000 acres sown with corn or potatoes over and above the 1916 acreage. The program of cultivation laid down by the Government for 1918 is to be an increase of 2,600,000 acres in the corn area, which will entail the plowing of 2,000,000 acres of permanent grass land, and of this about one-fifth has already been broken up.

Most encouraging reports have been received by the Food Production Department showing that the results of breaking up grass land for the 1917 harvest have been surprisingly satisfactory. An exhaustive inquiry is being made into the matter, and so far 300 replies have been received from 55 counties. In spite of the many difficulties encountered in the spring, including the unskilled labor and the inexperience of many farmers in breaking up grass land, there have been four successes reported for every failure.

CRITICIZE CARDINAL'S ATTITUDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Cardinal Bégin is being strongly criticized by his co-religionists for not having taken a stronger attitude against conscription than he did. They regret that he did not speak with the same vigor on that issue as he did on prohibition.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Library Stations at Camps

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.—Now comes the Library War Council asking every public library to do its bit to provide books at cantonments for the soldiers and sailors this winter. The campaign began at the public library in Washington, with a far-reaching plan to enlist the librarians of every public library in the country, who will act as local campaign directors. The man in camp who turns to a book to help in an hour of gloom is in safe company as a rule. It is easier to choose books, to inspire a vision and to cheer and entertain than to find lecturers to do it, though both are useful in the service. "Give us books!" cried many a man in his home letters from the Texas border last winter, and "Give us books!" will be the appeal from the thousands in the cantonments in the months to come. The Library War Council wants a library war fund of \$1,000,000. A first requisite of a winning army is satisfaction and contentment among the rank and file, and reading to such a body of citizens as have gone into training is all but a necessity. The duty of the home people is to make life as pleasant as possible for those who are doing the fighting. Here is another safeguard for men in the cantonments.

General Pershing's Keynote

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE.—Following is the message of Gen. John J. Pershing to the men of his command, which message is to be inserted in the khaki-bound pocket testaments provided for our boys at the front: "Aroused against a nation waging war in violation of all Christian principles, our people are fighting in the cause of liberty. Hardship will be your lot, but trust in God will give you comfort. Temptation will befall you, but the teachings of our Savior will give you strength. Let your valor as a soldier and your conduct as a man be an inspiration to your comrades and an honor to your country." It would be difficult to frame so vital and practical a sentiment, including the ground it covers, in fewer words. It rings a patriotic note that goes to the right spot and cannot fail to stir in each man a proper sense of the essential righteousness of the cause for which his country is fighting—the cause of human liberty. Its appeal to personal moral responsibility and true Christian valor and manliness is admirable. In his brief message is a sermon so deeply patriotic, so practically serviceable and so broadly inspirational as to entitle General Pershing's offering to be rated as a gem.

Horses and Motor Vehicles

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.—In the early days of the war there was quite a demand for horses to use at the front. Thousands were taken from this country. Of late we have heard little about the

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horse; there has been less demand for horses, and the gas engine in the various forms of tractors and automobiles is supplanting old Dobbin as well on the battle front as on the city street. Now the farm, the last ditch for good horses there is little demand, and the prices paid are the lowest in years. Against this is set off reports of the marvelous increase in automobiles among the farmers. Even in Arizona, which seems a bit wild and woolly to some of us yet, the automobile flourishes even more luxuriantly than did the broncho a decade or two ago. Thus it will be seen that the automobile, once the plaything of the rich, has become the vehicle of the farmer.

DISTRIBUTORS TO AID CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Manufacturing and advertising interests went on record on Thursday as supporters of the United States Food Administration, when the war emergency committee of the American Specialty Manufacturers Association pledged their cooperation. This followed a conference with the Food Administrator and T. F. Whitmarsh, of his staff.

Practically every dealer in specialty package goods in the country will be touched by the proposed activities of the association. The plan contemplates the enlistment of thousands of wholesale and retail merchants, and their traveling salesmen in conservation activities. This will be of direct assistance to the federal Food Administrators in the several states in the follow-up of the membership campaign, soon to be inaugurated all over the country.

Interests represented at the conference control the major part of the American output of package goods, such as cereals, patent breakfast foods, baking powders, flavors, washing powder, soaps, corn products, canned soups, beverages substituted for coffee, grape juice, and other articles sold in individual containers.

LABOR CANDIDATES TO ENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Greater Toronto Labor Party is said to intend putting at least three candidates in the field for the coming federal election.

It is believed that city authorities may start a municipal dairy to supply city institutions and the poor of the city if the producers do not agree to hold their prices at about what they are now.

ST. LOUIS MILK SUPPLY SAID TO BE THREATENED

Dairymen and Producers Association Reach Deadlock Over Question of Future Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis dairymen and the Southern Illinois Milk Producers Association have reached a deadlock over the question of the future price of milk and as a result the milk supply of this city is threatened. The Illinois association at present is receiving \$2.20 a hundred pounds for milk delivered to the dairies here, which are the distributing agencies. The producers, arguing that the price of feed and help has nearly doubled, are asking a price of \$3.50 for each 100 pounds of milk to be delivered under future contracts.

At a meeting held recently the dairymen refused to pay the price asked by the producers, and although the producers set \$3.42 as their lowest price this in turn was rejected. The producers have stated that they will feed their milk to the hogs and refuse to ship any to St. Louis if they do not get their price. The present contracts expire within a week.

Meanwhile city, state and federal authorities have started an inquiry to discover evidence of a price-fixing combination both among the producers and the dairymen. The heads of the larger dairies already have been called to testify before a St. Louis jury.

The state attorney-general is watching the situation and gathering evidence, while the federal authorities of both Illinois and Missouri are awaiting developments.

Several protests have been made against any raise in the price of milk, which now is selling at 11 cents a quart. If the producers should be able to obtain \$3.50 a hundred, it would mean a price to the consumer of 15 or 16 cents a quart. This would make it prohibitive to many of the poorer people.

It is believed that city authorities may start a municipal dairy to supply city institutions and the poor of the city if the producers do not agree to hold their prices at about what they are now.


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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS AGAIN BECOME WEAK

Rails Yield to Pressure, St. Paul Reaching a New Low Mark—Industrial Issues Also Renew Their Downward Movement

There was an easing off of prices in the early part of the New York stock market today. A few issues were weak, including Gulf and St. Paul. Wilson was a strong feature. It advanced 1 1/4 points. Mercantile Marine preferred sold ex-dividend, but was relatively firm. The market was narrow and irregular as a whole.

The New York market continued irregular and dull late in the first half hour.

The general trend became distinctly downward before midday. The rails were particularly weak. St. Paul, after opening down 3/4 at 57, declined to 55, a new low record for the movement. Canadian Pacific opened down a point at 151 and declined to 149 1/2 before midday. Delaware & Hudson opened off 1/2 at 103 and receded to 100 1/2. New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Reading and Union Pacific were weak.

Gulf opened down 2 1/4 at 102 but more than recovered the loss during the first half of the session. Marine opened off 1/2 at 29 1/2 and declined under 29. New York Air Brake opened off 1/2 at 124 and declined 2 points further. Losses of a point or more were sustained by Utah Copper, Texas Company, Baldwin, Crucible and General Electric.

Stocks receded still further in the early afternoon. There was little indication of recovery. Liberty Bonds were conspicuously strong, selling up to a new high mark. The general tone at the beginning of the last hour was heavy.

FURTHER ARMY SHOE ORDERS

The United States Government, it is understood, will soon ask manufacturers to bid on approximately 2,000,000 pairs of army shoes. It is expected that contracts, which will probably be placed before Oct. 1, will call for deliveries over the next three months. The specifications provide for a new type of shoe.

In addition, orders will be placed for 2,000,000 pairs of army shoes for Russia, of the same type as the last lot, to be made by the United States Government in the form of a credit, extended to the Russian Government.

Bids were called for a few days ago for 140,000 pairs of army shoes for the Belgian Government, thus bringing the total for the new buying movement up to probably 4,400,000 pairs.

With the additional contract for approximately 2,000,000 pairs soon to be placed by the United States Government, it will have ordered about 12,000,000 pairs since this country entered the war.

With the 2,000,000-pair order for Russia that Government will have contracted for 4,000,000 pairs within the past two months.

BOND AVERAGES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Decline from
100 Yrs. Debts	Mo. Yr.
Highest grade rails	86.64
Second grade rails	82.55
Public utility bonds	88.42
Industrial bonds	85.01
Combined average	85.15

*Advance.

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	93.5	95.0
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	95
Illinois Pipe Line	217	223
Midwest	134	137
Ohio Oil	215	220
Prairie Oil & Gas	110	120
Prairie Pipe	267	272
South Penn Oil	315	320
Standard Oil, California	239	242
do Indiana	226	230
do Kentucky	330	350
do New Jersey	335	340
do New York	269	273
Union Tank Line	96	98

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Rain and cooler tonight; Saturday fair; moderate south to west wind.

For Southern New England: Cloudy and cooler tonight; rain in Rhode Island and Eastern Massachusetts; Saturday fair.
For Northern New England: Fair to light, except rain in central and eastern Maine; Saturday fair and cooler.

TEMPERATURES TODAY	
8 a. m.	64.10 a. m.
32 noon	67

IN OTHER CITIES	
8 a. m.	
Albany	52
Buffalo	50
Chicago	50
Cincinnati	52
Denver	48
Des Moines	52
Jacksonville	78
Kansas City	54
Nantucket	60
New Orleans	74
Philadelphia	66
Pittsburgh	58
Portland, Me.	58
Portland, Ore.	58
San Francisco	62
St. Louis	62
Washington	66

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:27; High water, 9:01 a. m.; sets 5:32; Low water, 9:01 p. m.; moon rises 11:53; Moon sets, 2:44 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:02 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Alaska Ju.	3	3	3	3
Allis-Chalmers	25	25	23 1/2	24
Am B Sugar	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am Ag Chem	86	86	86	86
A A Chem pr.	58	58	58	58
Am Can	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Car Fy	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Express	54	54	54	54
Am H & L pf.	57	57	57	57
Am Linseed	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Loco	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
Am Smelt'g	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Smelt'g	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Steel Fy	65	65	65	65
Am Sugar	112	112	110	110 1/2
*Am Tel & Tel	116 1/2	116 1/2	116	116
Am Woolen	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Anaconda	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Ass Dry G 2 pf.	35	35	35	35
*Ass Oil	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Atchafalaya	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
At Gulf	102	104 1/2	102	102 1/2
Bald Loco	62 1/2	62 1/2	62	62
Balt & Ohio	66 1/2	66 1/2	64	64 1/2
Barrett Co.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Barrett Co. pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Batavia	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel Fy	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
BFGoodrich	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Brook R T	60	60	60	60
Burns Bros.	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Butte & Sup	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Callahan Min.	12	12	12	12
Cal Pac Cor.	39	39	39	39
Cal Petrol	17	17	17	17
Cal Pacific	151	151	148 1/2	148 1/2
Cent Fdry pf.	40	40	40	40
Cent Leather	84	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
*Cent Leather pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chan Motor	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Ches & Ohio	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
CM & St Paul	59	57	54 1/2	55 1/2
CM & St P pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Chl R & Pacets	27	27	26	26 1/2
Chl R & P pf.	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Chl R & P pf.	63	63	62 1/2	62 1/2
C & G West pf.	29	29	29	29
Chl & N W	106	106	105	105 1/2
Chile Cop.	185 1/2	185 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Chino Cop.	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Chl Peabody	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Col Fuel	45	45	43 1/2	43 1/2
Col Gas & El.	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Col So 1st pf.	50	50	50	50
Con Can	102 1/2	102 1/2	99	99
Con Gas	102	102	101 1/2	101 1/2
Corn Prod.	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Cruc Steel pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Cruc Steel pf.	95	95	95	95
Cuban C Sugar	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	32
Denver pf.	14	14	14	14
Del & Hudson	103	103	100 1/2	101
*Det Edison	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Det Union Ry.	110	110	110	110
Domes Min.	85	85	83 1/2	83 1/2
Erie	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	31	31	31	31
Erie 2d pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
F & M S	22	22	22	22
Gas W & W	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gen Electric	144 1/2	144 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Gen Motors	100 1/2	100 1/2	98	98 1/2
G Motors pf.	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Granby Min.	80	80	80	80
Gt Nor Ore	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Green Can	42	42	41	41
Gulf States	95	95	95	95
Harv Cor	70	70	70	70
Harv of N J	112	112	111	111
Has & Ear Car	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Ill Central	101	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Inspiration	50 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	45	45	45	45
Int Mer Mar	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
*Int Mer Mar pf.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
In Nickel Ct	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
In Paper	30	30	28 1/2	28 1/2
In Paper pf sta	62 1/2	62 1/2	62	62
Kan City So	19	19	19	19
Kenne Cop.	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Lack Steel	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	81
*Lehigh Val.	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Loose Wiles	15	15	15	15
Louis & N	120 1/2	120 1/2	118	118
Max Motor	33	33	33	33
Maxwell 2 pf.	20	20	20	20
Mex Petrol	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Miami	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Midvale St	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Mo Pacific	29 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mo Pacific pf	51	51	51	51
Mon Pow pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
*Nat Biscuit	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Nat Conduit	27 1/2	28	26 1/2	26 1/2
Nat Enamel	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Nat Lead	51 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Nevada Cop.	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
NY Central	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
NY A Brake	124	124	122	122
NY N H & H	25	25	25	25 1/2
N & W	112 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
North Am	51	51	50	50
North Pac	101 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
O Cities Gas	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	46 1/2
Ont Silver	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6
*Ohio Fuel	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
O W	22	22	22	22
Pan Am P & T pf	93	93	93	93
Penna	52	52	52	52
Peoples Gas	65 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Pere Marq	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Phila Co	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Pitts Coal	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
P & W Va	78	78	77 1/2	77 1/2
P & W Va pf.	61	61	59	59

Pressed St	60	60	60	60
Press S pf.	100	100	100	100
Public Ser.	116	116	116	116
Pullman	139	139	135 1/2	135 1/2
Ray Con	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Reading	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Repub 1 & S.	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Rep 1 & S pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Royal Dutch	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67 1/2
Ry Steel Sp.	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Savage Arms.	73	73	73	73
Saxon Motor.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Seab A L	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Seab A L pf.	16	16	16	16
S-Roebeck	161	161	156	156
Sinclair Oil.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Sloss Shef.	45	45	45	45
So Pacific	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
So Ry	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
So Ry pf.	62	62	61 1/2	61 1/2
St L & S F	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
St L S W	30	30	29	29
Studebaker	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Superior Steel	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Tenn Cop cti.	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Texas Co	16	16	16 1/2	16 1/2
Texas Pac.	15	15	15	15
T & W Steel	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
*Underwood	100	100	100	100
Union Pac	130 1/2	130 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Union Pac pf.	78	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Un Alloy Steel	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
US Rubber	59 1/2	59 1/2	58	58
US Rub pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103	103
U S S R	63	63	62	62
U S Steel	110 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
U S Steel pf.	117	117 1/2	117	117
Utah Copper.	95 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Utah Sc	16 1/2	17	16 1/2	17
V-C Chem.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wabash pf.	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Wabash pf B.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
West Pac pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
West Union.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Westinghse	46	46	46	46
W & L E	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
W & L Estlpt.	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Willys-Over.	27	27	25 1/2	26
Wilson Co	64	65 1/2	62 1/2	63

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WORLD COPPER
OUTPUT RISING

Production of United States Increased about 60 Per Cent From 1913 to 1916—Growth in Other Phases of Industry

The world's copper production, past and present, is outlined in a statistical statement by the National City Bank of New York. It shows that the world production of copper, which totaled less than 100,000 tons in 1850 and 130,000 tons in 1860, was 272,000 tons in 1890, 496,000 tons in 1900, 850,000 tons in 1910, 1,000,000 tons in 1913 and 1,400,000 tons in 1916.

The United States output, according to the bank, has more than kept pace with this rapid growth of world production, our share of the world total having been 55 per cent in 1913 and 63 per cent in 1916.

World production increased approximately 40 per cent in the three-year period 1913-1916; that of the United States about 60 per cent. The copper import of the United States for the fiscal year 1916 totaled \$126,000,000 in value and the export \$324,000,000.

The American production is nearly 10 times greater than that of any other single country and formed in 1916 63 per cent of the world output. America's total for that year having been 881,000 metric tons (of 2204 pounds), compared with 90,000 by Japan, 67,000 by Chile, 55,000 by Mexico and 53,000 by Canada. United States' own production increased from 558,000 metric tons in 1913, and that of other parts of the world grew from 450,000 metric tons in 1913 to 516,000 in 1916.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of copper and, curiously, it is also the world's largest importer. The fact that United States has, as the result of a very large production, the world's best facilities for smelting and refining, and are also for the same reason the world's greatest copper market, leads other countries to send their copper to the United States to be smelted and refined. As a consequence imports of copper are on a large scale. In 1916, for example, the United States imported 100,000,000 pounds of copper, and in pigs, bars and plates more than 200,000,000 pounds per annum.

As a result of this large importation, combined with the very large domestic production, the United States has enormous quantities of copper for exportation, the total exports of pigs, ingots and bars, in the fiscal year 1916 having been 677,000,000 pounds, in 1915 711,000,000 pounds and in 1914 1,022,000,000. In fact, the quantity of copper exported totals nearly one-half as much as the domestic product plus imports. The value of the domestic product in the five years ended with 1915 was nearly \$1,000,000,000, and of imports \$230,000,000, and the exports in that five-year period aggregated \$650,000,000 value.

The price at which United States copper has been exported has greatly advanced since the beginning of the war because of the demand for large quantities of copper for use in the manufacture of brass for shells and other purposes. The average export price of copper passing out of the United States in form of pigs, bars and ingots was, in the fiscal year 1914, 14.9c. per pound, in 1915 22.4c., January, 1917, 27.4c., and in June, 1917, 31.1c. per pound, or materially in excess of the price now fixed by the Government for domestic use or for export to the Allies of 23.5c.

Copper production in the United States is stated by the Geological Survey at 1,388,000,000 pounds in 1915 and 1,298,000,000 in 1916. Arizona, Montana, Michigan and Utah are United States' largest producers of copper, the 1916 figures showing Arizona produced 694,000,000 pounds, Montana 352,000,000, Michigan 269,000,000, Utah 232,000,000, Alaska 114,000,000, Nevada 101,000,000 and New Mexico 80,000,000 pounds. Alaska has greatly increased her product in recent years, the total quantity of copper sent from Alaska to the United States having been, in the fiscal year 1915 36,000,000 pounds, in 1916 117,000,000 pounds, in the fiscal year 1917 121,000,000 pounds.

Chile is the most important source of United States' imports of copper, the quantity of pig copper received from that country having been in the fiscal year 1917 138,000,000 pounds, against 86,000,000 from Peru, 79,000,000 from Canada, 78,000,000 from Mexico, and 10,000,000 pounds from Japan. Of copper in ore the quantity from Chile was in the fiscal year 1917 37,000,000 pounds; of copper content, Mexico 37,000,000 pounds, Canada 32,000,000 and Cuba 46,000,000 pounds.

The exports of copper are chiefly to Europe and at the present moment chiefly to the Allies, though before the war there were large exports to Germany, and considerable quantities to Austria-Hungary. In the fiscal year 1914 the pig copper exports included 311,000,000 pounds to Germany, 178,000,000 pounds to the Netherlands, 173,000,000 to France, and 152,000,000 pounds to Great Britain. In the fiscal year 1917 there were no exports to Germany; to France the total was 373,000,000 pounds, to Great Britain 205,000,000, Italy 151,000,000, Russia in Europe 92,000,000, and the Netherlands 5,000,000, against 179,000,000 pounds in 1914.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75%, cables 4.76-16, 60-day bills nominally 4.73, @4.72 and 90 days 4.69@4.70. Franc cables 5.77%, checks 5.79%, lire cables 7.73, checks 7.74. Guilders cable 4.2%, checks 4.2. Ruble cables 16%, checks 16%.

CENTRAL LEATHER
DISTRIBUTIONS

Owners of Central Leather's \$39,700,000 common will be treated in 1917 with the largest consideration they have ever enjoyed. They will receive dividends on their stock of 9 per cent, comprising 5 per cent regular and two extras of 2 per cent each. The recent extra of 2 per cent declared payable in November was a bit of a surprise and an agreeable one.

It has been appreciated that profits for the September quarter were running slightly below those of the June three months when a balance of practically 10 per cent for the junior stock was disclosed. This 10 per cent was after setting up an estimate for excess profits taxes. It is probable that the same method of calculating profits will be followed in the current quarter. On this basis the three months to Sept. 30 should show between 8 and 9 per cent on the common.

Central Leather is one corporation which will have no cash embarrassment in meeting its excess profits tax. The company has splendid working capital and it has been a conservator of profits during all of the last two years.

Practically the only physical expansion which has taken any cash has been the purchase of two upper leather tanneries. These were acquired at conservative figures. It is estimated they will add \$15,000,000 to gross sales and produce a balance of net that should permanently mean between 2 per cent and 4 per cent annually on the common stock.

Some students of Central Leather contend that the stock has not yet discounted the favorable side of this entrance of the company into the upper leather business. The cost of this expansion was taken from undivided earnings and the new earning power represents not a cent of capitalization.

FINANCIAL NOTES

H. F. Byram was elected president of St. Paul Railway Thursday. A. J. Earling, who retired from presidency, was elected chairman of board.

Exports of merchandise from New York fell more than \$95,000,000 in August compared with August, 1916. Imports gained more than \$14,000,000. Deposit of paraffin has been discovered in Chihuahua, Mexico, near American line. Bed is the first discovered on this continent and is yielding 96 per cent pure mineral. It has been traced for more than six miles.

Japanese Government offers for public subscription about \$50,000,000 worth of 5 per cent exchequer bonds, for which Russian Treasury bills will be accepted in payment at face value. Issue will be put out at 98, and will be redeemed by Japan before September, 1920.

H. L. Gwaller & Co., New York, say: The tone of the local raw silk market is improving, though transactions for the current week have been light. There is, however, a distinctly firmer tendency and expectations are that the next news from Yokohama will bring higher prices.

Control of Eastman Car Company has been acquired by Taber D. Bailey and George E. Thompson of Bangor, Me., who have taken over holdings of estate of Samuel Eastman, the inventor, and other blocks of stock owned in Boston. Company owns 400 heater freight cars and receives a royalty on 1500 fitted with its patents operated by Maine Central and Canadian Pacific.

President George M. Reynolds of Continental & Commercial Bank of Chicago says: "Some people pretend to believe that business is not really patriotic, and that bankers are money-grubbers. So far as I am able to observe, the banker is the foremost man in his community in anything that pertains to the public good. He does not wear straps or a uniform, or carry a gun, but he is doing his part in seeing that a steady supply of food and munitions is going forward to France."

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 28

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following: Balmore—R. E. Tubman of Robert E. Tubman Shoe Co., Essex. Buffalo—P. G. Fox of G. W. Farnham & Co., Adams. Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Tuttle, 165 Essex St., Chicago—Rex Jones of Fargo Keith & Co., Essex. Dallas—Texas—B. Aaronoff of Dallas Jobbing House, Essex. Dallas—Texas—J. Zesmer; U. S. Havana, Cuba—J. Veiga & Co.; Lenox. Minneapolis—C. Grimsrud of Grimsrud Shoe Co., Essex. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores, 113 Lincoln Street, Parkersburg, Va.—O. D. McGraw of Graham Baumgardner & Co., U. S. St. Petersburg, Va.—H. E. Wright and W. A. Rutin of Augustus Wright Shoe Co., U. S. Philadelphia—G. P. Apper and C. J. Reynolds of Gimbel Bros.; Essex. Sacramento—E. T. Reedy of Weinstein Lubin & Co.; Avery. San Antonio, Texas—L. Cristol; U. S. San Francisco—H. G. Gillette; Essex. San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S. San Jose, Cal.—M. Bloom; U. S. Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S. St. Louis—George F. Dittman of W. H. Dittman Shoe Co.; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS. London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FEDERAL MINING'S PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Mining & Smelting Company reports net profits for August of \$216,430 compared with \$259,729 in July, 276,533 in June and \$217,016 in May.

AFTERWAR PHASE
OF RAILROADING

Head of Association to Protect Holders of Securities of Common Carriers Believes Present Cooperation Will Continue

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Plans looking to preparedness by the owners of the American railroads to protect the credit of the nation's transportation systems in the future, particularly in the face of conditions likely to confront them at the close of the war, were discussed at the annual convention of the American Bankers Association by S. Davies Warfield, of Baltimore, president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, and president of the Continental Trust Company.

Predicting a change in railroad methods simultaneously with a readjustment of economic, social and business conditions at the close of the war, Mr. Warfield, in outlining the scope of the association which he heads as representative of several thousand investors, presented a plan where under mutual protection will be afforded to those whose savings are represented in the bonds and stocks of the railroads, and made a forceful plea for consignor treatment by regulatory bodies of the world's largest enterprise. For the first time in history the plea of investors large and small was presented to an assemblage of American business men and the reception which Mr. Warfield received indicated the feeling in commercial circles concerning the problems growing out of the higher cost of capital to the railroads and the diminishing return upon their investment.

"Just as we shall not go back to antebellum methods in personal and business pursuits, in my opinion the railroads will not return to former methods of competitive operation nor to the methods of regulation of the past," said Mr. Warfield.

Continuing, he said in part: "In our war preparations if we could turn back the hands of time 18 months, how grateful we would be. It may not have been possible to foresee what is now happening around us, every human force at work preparing for our actual participation in the world's conflict. Yet, had we then been as far ahead as now, German despotism might be at an end."

"How few of us have realized what preparedness has really meant. The war is working great changes, social as well as business. We shall not go back to an era of great extravagance in personal living or in the indulgence of pleasures on the lavish level of expenditures of the past. Business will be conducted on a broader plane of cooperation. The best that is in us comes now to the front to guide our actions and when the war stops the result will be felt. We have now been taught preparedness not only for the war but as it affects our peaceful and personal pursuits. As we turn to help—to do our part—we should also have an eye to the protection of those who may have trusted to our care or keeping their investments in the hands of bankers, in securities which belong to others who through the institutions we represent depend upon their value and upon the income from them."

"The greatest aggregation of capital of any single business enterprise is invested in the common carriers of the country of which the railroads form the chief part. Upward of \$20,000,000,000 are employed, \$17,000,000,000 of which are outstanding in the hands of the public. They are the greatest users of money and of labor, the largest purchasers of material and supplies, the greatest business clearing medium of exchange of money for those commodities and for labor in the world. They come closer to the people than any other business. The greater their ability to serve those dependent upon them, the greater will be the prosperity of those so dependent."

"As we shall not go back to antebellum methods in personal and business pursuits, so, in my opinion, the railroads will not return to former methods of competitive operation or to the methods of regulation of the past. The methods of today, both for the handling of railroad cars for re-loading and in the movement of commodities urgently required at any given point for any given purpose, as moved today, are likely to produce perhaps not a return to the old plan for pooling as was permitted by law, but a way will be found to take advantage of the present method of handling cars and the business of the railroads which has proved efficient. So, in the times which are to come, plans will be considered for the development of the railroads, far reaching in effect, and which will have an important bearing on the value of the outstanding securities of the carriers and also on future issues of securities by them. An important duty of this association will be to watch the progress of events in order that the holders of the securities we represent may be protected and, through this association, can take part in the working out of such plans. So let us prepare now for the change which I believe will be for the better that is to come over the greatest of all business enterprises with the greatest aggregation of securities and do our part in protecting owners."

BANK DEPOSITS DECREASE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Deposits in the 95 Chicago banks decreased \$28,595,624 between June 21 and Sept. 12, the date of the last report to the State Auditor. Total deposits were \$685,407,420.

ADVANTAGES OF
THE LIBERTY LOAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chairman Hemphill of Guaranty Trust Company, in a statement outlining advantages of the second Liberty Loan bonds to the small investor, urges the Nation to save and invest.

He says: "That should be the new war cry of Americans at home. We have no time to lose. War is a battle of men, money, materials and minutes; and let me tell you that time is a mighty big factor. The proposition before the Nation this minute is to save and invest for the Government's sake. Time is precious. We can't wait. Your savings is the Government's ammunition today. Why should we send our soldiers to fight for us with cannon and rifle, if we do not send them ammunition and cartridges? "America needs your extra savings right away. The Government asks that you make it your savings depository and it will pay you interest. Not one penny goes outside. The money never leaves circulation and when you get down to the bottom of it, you really use your own money, while the Government pays you interest."

BOND MARKET
IMPROVEMENT

Railroad Bonds Take on Degree of Strength, Notwithstanding Pending New Government Loan—Small Investors Buying

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That there should be a marked improvement in the bond market at this time in face of the coming offering of \$3,000,000,000 or more 4 per cent Government bonds is decidedly surprising, but true. It does not accord with the record of the first eight months of this year. Strained relations with Germany followed by United States entrance into the war broke bond prices sharply last winter, and with approach of first Government offering quotations recovered further. Still lower prices were recorded in the summer with assurance that another large Government offering at higher interest would come in the fall.

But before the campaign for the new issue has quite begun, railroad bonds have taken on a degree of strength. Buying is coming largely from the small investor, but has been sufficient to stiffen the attitude of holders. Bond men say good railroad bonds are hard to buy around current levels. And if large buying orders were sent into the market, indications are that prices would rise rather sharply.

So far as buying by interests is concerned, the bulk is of municipals. But sandwiched in appear sufficient orders for rails to cause a reduction in floating supply. Following gives high and low prices, Wednesday's close and present yield basis for 20 railroad bonds, of which 10 are legal for savings banks in New York State:

	1917	High	Low	Close	Yld
Atch gen 4s '95	97	85	85	4.67	
B & O gold 4s '94	94	83	83	5.07	
C, B & Q 4s '98	97	85	85	4.79	
C, B & N 4s '98	97	85	85	4.84	
N Y C 1st 3 1/2s '97	86 1/2	74	74	4.74	
N & W 1st 4s '96	97 1/2	84	84	4.59	
No Pac p 1 1/2s '97	96 1/2	83	84	4.78	
Penn 4s '95	95	83	84	4.48	
So Pac 1st 4s '95	95	83	84	4.95	
Un Pac 1st 4s '95	95	83	84	4.64	
Atch adj 4s '95	95	83	84	5.02	
C, B & O gen 4 1/2s '94	94	76	76	5.89	
C, B & N 4 1/2s '94	94	78	78	5.12	
Col & S R 4 1/2s '98	97 1/2	77	78	6.59	
D&R 1st 4s '98	98	87	87	6.66	
Erie p 1 1/2s '96	96	87	87	5.09	
Kan So 1st 4s '91	91	79	80	6.48	
SLIM&S 6 1/2s '10	93	94	94	6.65	
So Ry 1st 4s '94	102 1/2	95	95	5.27	
Vir Ry 1st 5s '62	100 1/2	92	92	5.47	

As these prices compare, there has been only little advance, from low levels; in fact, many issues are still at lowest prices of the year. In some cases, however, there has been a fair recovery and with change in sentiment reported by bond houses it would not require a great deal of buying to lift all prices respectively.

MASSACHUSETTS
GAS' EARNINGS

Massachusetts Consolidated Gas Companies' subsidiary earnings for August, amounting to \$444,735, bring the total for the first two months of the new fiscal year up to \$947,735. This is at the annual rate of cost to \$6,000,000, with the munitions subsidiary, the New England Manufacturing Company, not included. The July-August total net of little less than \$1,000,000 compares with \$430,551 for the corresponding period of 1916, \$388,560 in 1915 and \$344,500 in 1914.

The New England Fuel & Transportation Company, recently organized to take over the New England Coal & Coke, Federal Coal and Boston Tow Boat companies, has declared its initial dividend of \$2 a share on the 250,000 shares of stock. Massachusetts Gas is the sole stockholder.

BIG INTERNATIONAL
BANK PLANNED

In the course of an address before the national bank section of the American Bankers Association at Atlantic City, the fact was revealed by John Clausen of San Francisco that a \$50,000,000 banking corporation is in the process of organization for the purpose of establishing credits in foreign countries and making it possible for American business men to compete, on at least an even basis, with those of the Central Powers after the war.

WEST INDIES
TRADE CENTER

More United States Goods Sold in These Islands in 1916 Than in the South American Continent—Total \$191,195,791

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More American goods were sold to the West Indies in 1916 than to the entire continent of South America, says a report issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. The West Indies, including Porto Rico, took \$191,195,791 of goods made in the United States during that year, whereas the sum total of American shipments to South America was \$177,628,611.

To impress upon the American manufacturers and exporters the extreme importance of the West Indies trade, the author of the report, Special Agent Garrard Harris, makes other interesting trade comparisons for 1916. Cuba alone purchased more merchandise than Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Uruguay and Paraguay combined. China, he says, is rightly regarded as one of the best fields for commercial effort by American exporters, yet the great oriental republic, with its 400,000,000 population, purchased only one-seventh the amount of American goods taken by the West Indies. As a matter of fact the West Indies took considerably more than two-thirds as much goods as the whole continent of Asia and all the islands of the East Indies. They took more than 2 1/2 times as much as Australia, New Zealand and the rest of British Oceania. They took 4 1/2 times as much as all Africa. In short, the West Indies are one of the very best markets for the products of American factories, fields and mines.

The bureau's report, which is entitled, "The West Indies as an Export Field," is in reality a handbook, and the first one of its size, (nearly 400 pages) designed to meet the needs of American commercial interests. Its treatment of each country and colony is comprehensive, although the commercial points of view is never lost. In the section devoted to Cuba, for instance, there is a brief description of the language, currency, weights and measures, postage, and the telephone, telegraph and wireless systems. Then a short historical sketch, following which there are chapters entitled Location and Area, Characteristics, Population and Distribution. Next in order comes a description of the different provinces, with a sketch of the resources, industries, transportation facilities, etc., of each. The other chapters, and they are the meat of the report so far as the American manufacturer and trader are concerned, relate to such subjects as the recent commercial progress of the country, agricultural products, fibers, stock raising, forest resources, manufacturing industries, mineral resources, mineral waters, labor and wages, rents and living expenses, government and education, courts and civil laws, trademarks and patents, lands and titles, taxation, banks and banking, foreign trade, customs tariff, commercial travelers and their samples, and concluding the section there is a chapter entitled Summary—Outlook for the Future. Sixty-nine pages are devoted to Cuba alone.

The other countries are treated in the same thorough manner, although not at the same length. A distinguishing feature of the style of the entire report is that it is intimate and readable. It represents a new idea in commercial handbooks and with the bureau's similar reports on South America and Central America forms an adequate survey of all Latin American countries as export fields. Copies of "The West Indies as an Export Field," Special Agents Series No. 141, can be obtained for 50 cents by writing to the nearest district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Cooperative offices have copies to sell to those who apply in person.

CAR LOADING
GAINS MADE

The New Haven railroad, for the six months ended June 30, showed marked improvement in the average revenue tons per loaded car mile. Average car loading for this period was 18.23 tons, which compares with 16.61 tons in the first half of 1916 and 15.55 tons in 1915. During the full 12 months of 1915 average car loading amounted to 15.75 tons. In 1916 this was increased to 17.11 tons. Operating officials are continually striving to show still further improvement in the loading of freight cars. They are obtaining the active support and assistance of shippers and consignees to whom it is due much of the improvement already recorded.

Some idea of what can still be accomplished may be had from the fact that if the average car loading could be further increased by only one ton—2000 pounds—it would mean a saving of 10,166 cars a month, or 121,992 cars a year.

UNITED STATES COAL & COKE

CHICAGO, Ill.—A steel man says that to keep Gary steel plant ovens supplied with 10,000 tons of coal daily, the United States Coal & Coke Company has acquired 20,000 acres of coal land near Whitesburg, Ky. Work has been started on a model mining town. "Kentucky Gary," expected to have 5000 population by Christmas.

SITUATION IN
THE FIXING OF
WHEAT PRICE

Expert Demand May Govern Figure at Which 1917 Harvest May Be Sold

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Discussing the Government's price fixing, a prominent corporation official points out that although it is generally understood that price of wheat as fixed by Government will prevail during the war and cover 1917 harvest, such is not necessarily the case, that price may be changed before 1917 harvest is sold, dependent upon export demand.

In support of his statement he calls attention to an extract from following letter written by Food Administrator Hoover, dated Sept. 4, to Congressman Young of Minnesota:

"I think it is worth while pointing out that according to Department of Agriculture reports the farmers received for their 1916 harvest less than \$1.50 per bushel for wheat, whereas, under plan now in operation, they should receive somewhere from \$2 to \$2.10 per bushel, depending on grade and locality or, in other words, from 50 cents to 60 cents per bushel larger return than last year, and that on other hand, average price of retail flour from the 1916 harvest in New York City, for last four months, has averaged \$15.36 per barrel, whereas under present plan, retail price of same flour in New York City should average \$12.35 per barrel."

"To state the matter in one other way: Whereas, producer is getting 60 cents per bushel more for his wheat, the consumer will obtain his flour at a saving of about \$3 per barrel. Therefore it seems to me that saving from elimination of speculation is fairly divided between producer and consumer, and whole plan revolves around rigidity of control of storage which will absolutely prevent speculation and thereby secure these benefits to both sides."

"There is another phase of this whole matter that I do not believe is understood. That is that maintenance of 'fair' price is not a guarantee over whole of the 1917 harvest year. It is solely dependent upon export demand. There will be a demand so long as the submarine is not overcome or until peace, whichever should come earlier. There will be in Argentina, Australia and India a sufficient supply of wheat by Jan. 30, for the whole of Europe including Germany, but this supply is only partially available to the Allies so long as the submarine is not put under, owing to necessity of confining shipping to the Atlantic route."

"January wheat is selling in countries mentioned for 90 cents to \$1.15 per bushel. Therefore the 'fair' price can only be assured just so long as we can be assured a foreign market at this price, and no longer, and our contracts for export cannot be maintained beyond the amounts the Food Administration may have in hand at a given time."

WINCHESTER ARMS
COMPANY AFFAIRS

With practically six months to maturity the \$16,000,000 two-year 5 per cent notes of Winchester Arms are selling on a 12 per cent basis. This means a price of about 97, so that the actual quotation is not so disturbing as the income basis.

Winchester Arms is making a better record of manufacturing results and a better earnings showing than the price of its notes would seem to show. It is understood that for the year to Feb. 1, 1918, net profits are likely to run between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. The latter figure would leave a balance of about \$5,000,000 over interest and ordinary depreciation.

If present prospects materialize, Winchester Arms will pay off \$6,000,000 of its notes at maturity and retire the balance through the proceeds of a new issue. Possibly half the notes can be permanently retired at maturity.

The notes are amply covered by working capital. In fact, working capital at present is in excess of \$24,000,000, or 50 per cent above the par of the notes. This is based on conservative figures for inventory.

Winchester Arms is making Lee-Enfield rifles for the United States and has other large government orders. It is practically assured of capacity work during the war and at fair prices. Its rifle work is declared to have been eminently satisfactory to the army authorities.

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JULES GUESDE AND NATIONAL SOCIALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The veteran Socialist Jules Guesde expressed himself recently as totally opposed to the presence of French representatives of socialism at the Stockholm Conference, and to a plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine. The possibility in the near future of a reshuffling of political parties in France, including a split in the Socialist Party, makes particularly interesting the identity of the men who have thus once more decided in favor of national socialism in the face of the development of Marxian doctrine as seen in the increasing strength of the minority. Among these is M. Guesde. In 1870 he established the paper *Droits de l'Homme* which stood out firmly against the surrendering to Germany of any part or portion of French territory. In 1871 Guesde, then an exile in Switzerland, was one of the secretaries at the congress held by the Federation Jurassienne, an association formed by Socialists of the Jura to resist German domination in the labor movement. Protest was voiced at this congress against the dictatorship of Karl Marx, and the surrender of all independence on the part of the Socialist national sections. In 1872 Guesde wrote to a friend: "Let me know our chances of success between the middle government classes on the one hand, and the Marxist council of London on the other." He did not hesitate to uncover the action of Marxist agents in the South of France when, in 1873, under powers deputed by Karl Marx, Paul Brousse was turned out of the Internationale. Jules Guesde's demand was that the Socialists in each country should organize themselves freely and spontaneously in accordance with their own habits and peculiarities. But, following on this period, he appeared to adopt the Marxian view until a few years before the present war he rose in condemnation of the antimilitarist spirit which prevailed in the Socialist Party. At the Congress of Limoges, in 1906, he warned the Socialists that, by disorganizing the defense of a country which had more pronounced Socialist views to the profit of another country less inclined to Socialism, they were simply providing for the crushing of their political faith. With regard to the famous statement that "proletarians know no country," he declared that the affirmation that nothing but capitalism lay at the back of modern wars and that to take up arms at this period of the world's history meant simply sacrificing one's life to capitalistic interest was nothing but a lie. He pointed out that ever since the working man had been provided with a vote he had had a country, and if he did not make use of his power as an elector and so enjoy the benefits of citizenship it was his own fault. But to tell him that he has no country is to tell him something totally untrue. Nations, he also said, have been referred to as something purely artificial, purely reactionary. But nations have a considerable place in the evolution of humanity, and the part which they play today will certainly not have terminated in the future. . . . When, under the pretext of vaster horizons and more decisive actions, you cause the working class to forget its national duty, you are simply playing into the hands of an internationalism and anti-revolution. Again, at Nancy in 1907, he denounced the theory that Socialists should refuse to fight, should there be war, and declared that the proletariat must defend, not the patrimony of its masters, but its own factories, machinery and other means of production that were its property. "It cannot not be sufficiently repeated that all that represents the country (la patrie) belongs essentially to the workers of France." Immediately before the outbreak of this war, at the congress held in Paris on July 16, 1914, Guesde, Compté Morel and Lebas denounced the proposition of a general strike in case of war, declaring that it would

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BRIEF REVIEW OF EVENTS IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The imprisonment of the Republican deputy, Señor Marcel Domingo, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, continues to cause much comment, and the Premier, Señor Dato, has just received Señor Beizana, the Conservative deputy for Tarragona, who asked that Señor Domingo should be now liberated, pressing upon the Premier's attention the question of parliamentary immunity, to which the Premier's answer was that military law was in force at the time that this action was taken, and military procedure had to follow its course, but that at an opportune moment the Cabinet would consider the subject.

General Alfau, late Captain-General of Catalonia, who was relieved of his office at the time of the trouble with the army a few weeks ago and of whom little or nothing has been heard since, has been passing his time near to the frontier at Irun. From here he has sent a telegram to the Minister of War, General Primo de Rivera, complaining of certain rumors that are in circulation, according to which a post was to have been given to him in the revolutionary government. The Minister has answered General Alfau in a telegram as follows: "I have received your message. I beg of you to take no notice of the tales that have appeared in the newspapers, where I suppose you have read the statement which concerns you. Your personality is sufficiently well known

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ROME, Italy.—A report appears in the Italian press to the effect that the Austrian Government has closed almost all the Italian schools in Trieste and has made preparations for changing all those not already so transformed into German schools. A number of teachers, both men and women, have been dismissed and several have been sent to the frontier. At the same time, Slovene teachers from the Carniola have been introduced at the expense of the commune. The deputy Gasser, who, after an unavoidable absence from Trieste has lately returned, has lodged a vehement protest against these proceedings with the authorities. The German press is in

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ALSACE-LORRAINE AND PLEBISCITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Charles Andler, professor at the Sorbonne and president of the Republican League of Alsace-Lorraine, writes in the Matin on the subject of the letter addressed to the Swedish Socialist leader Branting by the Alsatian and Lorrainian members of the French Socialist Party. In this letter these members dissociate themselves from the resolutions passed by the official commission of that party, so far as any matters touching the country of their origin are concerned. They would have preferred it if this manifesto of the Alsatian and Lorrainian Socialists had not been necessary and if either the full debates of the official commission, or the report of the minority had been published. They considered the omission of such a publication to be a mistake, but they did not share the severe view of the matter put forward by the Temps. It seemed to them that the official committee of the Socialist Party had been guilty of a mistake as to their rights and of a political imprudence. It had vigorously affirmed the solidarity of the ties which united Alsace and Lorraine to France and had denounced the ruthless force which had severed them in 1871. It had recognized that the feeling of the immense majority of the population of Alsace-Lorraine had always turned to France. In that fact lay the source of their rights which had in no way lapsed, there were numberless proofs of this which the majority of the Socialist Party had itself recognized as decisive. In spite of that the majority asked them and France to "give up relying exclusively on an incontestable and evident right." It wished them "to consecrate by a signal example this method of consulting the population which, accepted as a rule for universal application, could alone save the world from endless calamities." By this action the majority had shown a want of clearness and logic. Its answer to the Dutch-Scandinavian interrogatory did not say if it made the question of a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine a preliminary condition to the return of the lost provinces to France; or rather it seemed to answer both yes and no to the question. The point was that the real plebiscite had taken place on Feb. 8, 1871, on the day when Alsace and Lorraine had elected representatives who had formulated their protest in the face of a deaf Europe, a conquered France and a Germany determined to go forward. The majority of the Socialist Party wished to refer this restoration of right to the society of nations, they also, writes M. Andler, shared this great idea; it might, however, be remarked that the society of nations only existed for the present in books. It possessed neither an assembly nor a code of justice nor means of action. "There was one people whom they did not hope to convince either by a plebiscite or by an arbitrary sentence from the society of nations and that was the German people which, in 1871, had brushed aside the deliberate resolution and the indisputable feeling of the people of Alsace-Lorraine. This feeling had been recognized by the German liberalism of those days and expressed by both Helme and Jacob Veneday. This Germany no longer existed and the French Socialist Party lived too much on its memory. This party thought that in the exalted feelings engendered by the great work of social justice undertaken by all the nations the inquiry which had separated Alsace-Lorraine from France would also be abolished. "There would be strange and fundamental rearrangements of nations before these appeared on any map" Jaures had said in March, 1905. On the contrary first must come the rearrangement of the map and then, perhaps, the fundamental transformation of the German people would be possible. "Their duty" Jaures had written, was "first to affirm their faith in German democracy and in the peaceful triumph of justice." Their first duty was never to affirm a faith, but to see on what it was founded. German democracy had done nothing to assure the peaceful triumph of justice and not even its own triumph, and a Germany in which the democracy maintained the servant of force would not be convinced by a plebiscite which went

against it. The mistake of the French Socialist Party was not without an element of greatness, it looked above all to the future, and asked them to make a sacrifice for the sake of this future. Their reply was that the sacrifice would be a painful one, not because it would be great, but because it would compromise that which it meant to save. In their answer they looked above all to reliance on the past and to hope in the immediate future.

ARMY CONVENTION OF RUSSIA AND BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The local government board announces, in connection with a convention between the British Government and the Provisional Government of Russia, relative to reciprocal liability to military service of British subjects resident in Russia and Russian subjects resident in Great Britain, which was laid before the British Parliament in the middle of August, that an Order in Council has been made giving effect to this convention. In accordance with this order, excepting certain provisions, Russian subjects in Great Britain become liable to military service in the same manner as British subjects, and have the same right of making application for exemption. Russian subjects, however, who have applied to return to Russia have not the right to make application for exemption.

With the exception of the area of London, applications will be made to the same tribunal as in the case of British subjects. For the area of the Administrative County of London, a special local tribunal for dealing with the applications of Russians will be appointed; and such applications should be sent in to 171 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E. C. 4. In the case of other centers, where large numbers of Russian subjects are resident, such as Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds, the local tribunals will be requested to arrange for the applications to be dealt with by a special committee of the tribunals which shall contain not less than two persons of the Jewish faith.

LORD RHONDDA GIVES FOOD CONTROL RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Food control committees are being appointed by local authorities in England at the invitation of the Food Controller, who in this and several other ways is giving evidence of having adopted energetic measures for dealing with the problems confronting his department. In a recent issue of the London Gazette the necessary powers are conferred upon local authorities to "lend without charge to any Food Control Committee wholly or partly appointed by them, for the purposes . . . of the committee . . . any premises which the local authority may have available, and the services of any of the officers and servants of the local authority."

The question of cold storage is also receiving Lord Rhondda's close attention, so that adequate reserves of perishable foods may be collected and preserved; and schemes for increasing the cold storage capacity of the country which were shelved at the outbreak of war are again to come up for consideration. Steps are being taken to regulate the price of "war" which, as from Sept. 3, will be fixed upon the basis of the Aug. 17 list of the home and foreign produce exchange for Irish and other butters, excepting Danish, which will receive special attention in view of the high freight rates.

Lord Rhondda has published an interesting letter to Mr. To. Richards, M. P., relating to questions of food prices which were discussed at a conference of the South Wales Miners Federation. The letter briefly sets forth what has been and is being done with reference to the principal necessities, bread, meat and sugar, as follows:

Bread—Arrangements are being made to lower the price of bread sold over the counter to 9d. per quarter loaf throughout the United Kingdom.

Meat—Prices have already been

fixed for meat for army purposes. It is proposed to fix corresponding prices for purposes of civilian consumption. Both as regards live cattle and meat, prices will be fixed at every stage from the farmer to the consumer, so that excessive profits will become impossible, and I shall have the aid of the new food committees in settling the proper retail prices for each district. Ultimately there ought to be a very substantial reduction in the price of meat.

Sugar—Here the complaint has been not of high prices, but of unfair distribution, and in their new scheme the Government have anticipated some of the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry into Industrial Unrest. Families will register with their usual grocer the number of men, women and children in their household, and the grocer will reserve such rations as are weekly available and be bound to deliver to his regular customers all the supplies which he receives. Under this system, which can readily be extended to other foodstuffs, the rich can have no possible advantage over the poor.

On the general question of profiteering, Lord Rhondda's letter says, the worst form of profiteering, which consists in the intervention of the speculator who has no legitimate trade interest, but merely buys in order to resell at a profit, has already been practically eliminated in relation to essential foodstuffs. The profiteering which consists of persons already in the trade taking more than their usual profits, is less easy to deal with. Public control of supplies is necessary. This complete control exists in relation to cereals and to sugar. This is being extended to other articles as rapidly as possible. But it must be remembered that inflation of prices abroad and inflation of currency at home are constant factors in the rise of retail prices.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Systematizing Wash-Day Activities

Did you ever climb—by elevator, of course, the "climb" being a mere figure of speech—up into the tower of a high building in any large city—say the Metropolitan tower in New York, for example—on a Monday? If so, did you not remark that, still, just as in the tiniest old village in Maine, or in any other place where the inhabitants hold more or less firmly to old traditions?

Why is Monday wash day? Of course, not every family has its washing done on that day, but enough still cling to the old fashion to make the exceptions prove the rule, as we say. Who first set the fashion of gathering the used household and individual linen together on Monday morning and cleansing it? And why? Perhaps some early peoples, after six days of labor, and a seventh devoted to rest, decided to begin the next week—or whatever they first called such a division of time—by cleaning up everything that needed it, beginning with clothes and such things. The house, probably, was still quite clean, having been made as immaculate as possible for Sunday. And the clothes worn and household linen in use was probably also clean, but there was the accumulation of such things used throughout the week before and discarded when Sunday came around, which, of course, must be refreshed and prepared for further use. So, probably, the Monday washing habit just came into being naturally, somewhat like the old-fashioned Saturday night bath, which was so important a function before the days of modern plumbing and bathing facilities. But there is, of course, no reason why washing should not be done on any day, according to the convenience of the individual housekeeper.

Washing, at least in the city and town where there are plenty of modern conveniences, is quite a different thing today than it was long ago, when the people took their clothes down into the brooks and streams and washed them in the running water, treading them up and down with their feet or using convenient rocks and stones for the necessary friction. To be sure, peasants of France and other European countries still employ that method in many places today. Then, in these lands, there is often, too, to be found the community wash house, where the women of the town or village carry their linen at certain times and wash it. These are, as a rule, somewhat of an improvement on the more picturesque outdoor washing, because there is often some means of heating water and sometimes even of boiling clothes where that seems desirable.

The housekeeper of today in the larger places, however, does her washing according to much more modern methods, no matter what day she selects for the doing of it. She may have an excellent reason for discarding the traditional Monday and choosing some other day in its place. But one thing she probably will insist upon, and that is some definite schedule. She has found that the machinery of her home runs much more smoothly if she has a systematized plan of action, flexible enough to be changed when changes seem best, but firmly enough established so that there is nothing haphazard about the doing of the regular housework.

There is a certain amount of preliminary work which the wise woman will do or have done, before beginning on the washing proper. And is there not some ancient saw to the effect that work well begun—that is, well prepared—is half done? It is certainly true, when applied to the duties of wash day. First of all, is the collection of the clothes that are to be washed. Certain fixed receptacles for such articles, in various parts of the house, will facilitate that greatly. Incidentally, the good housekeeper will impress upon the children and other members of her household the necessity of placing whatever they want washed in the proper places.

Then, when the clothes have been assembled in the laundry, comes the sorting. First, naturally, comes the

separation of the colored articles from the white; then the cotton from the linen; and the woolen articles, of course, are put in a pile by themselves. Handkerchiefs belong in a class of their own, table linen in another, towels, sheets and pillow cases and such things in still another, articles of clothing in another. Stockings, of course, should be set apart and washed by themselves.

Then comes the soaking to soften and loosen the dirt. It is a good rule to soak as many of the white clothes as practicable, and colored ones in which the colors are fast.

"Water alone accomplishes this purpose to a great extent; but, the use of a soap solution to which has been added borax, ammonia, or another alkali, and turpentine, kerosene, or benzine, makes the washing process both easier and quicker," writes Flora Rose, in a bulletin of the Cornell Reading Course.

"It is well, before beginning the washing, to make a soap solution, as it gives a quick suds and is more easily handled, and its use will, therefore, save time.

"All the clothing should not be put to soak in the same tub. If three tubs are available, soak table linen and clean towels in one, bed linen and body linen in a second, and soiled towels and cloths in a third. If only two tubs are available, wash table linen and clean towels without preliminary soaking. Soiled towels and cloths should always be soaked before washing.

"Wet the garments to be soaked, rub the more soiled part with soap solution, and fold that part in. Fold and roll each garment separately and pack it into the tub with the other garments. Folding and rolling prevents the dirt in the soiled parts from spreading. Cover the clothes with warm soapy water, to which may have been added an alkali such as borax or ammonia, and an oily substance, perhaps turpentine, kerosene, or benzine. . . . Cover the tub, and, if possible, let the clothing soak in it during the night.

"When the garments are to be washed, take them out of the tub, and fold them. Fold and roll each garment separately and pack it into the tub with the other garments. Folding and rolling prevents the dirt in the soiled parts from spreading. Cover the clothes with warm soapy water, to which may have been added an alkali such as borax or ammonia, and an oily substance, perhaps turpentine, kerosene, or benzine. . . . Cover the tub, and, if possible, let the clothing soak in it during the night.

"May I ask," she inquired, "why you set that jar upon that bit of wood?"

"Certainly," was the smiling reply. "I always like to have people ask me about that practice of mine. You see, I am a believer in pedestals. Oh, it is very simple," she continued, smiling again at her companion's puzzled expression. "We like to have few ornaments about, but those that we do use we like to have show themselves off to the best advantage, and we have discovered that a pedestal is a great factor in giving dignity and value, even to the most modest bit of pottery. Now, just notice the difference. I will take out the pedestal and set the jar flat on the mantel. Now, I will put it upon the pedestal again; don't you see how much more attractive it is, how much more it seems to be a part of the furnishings, rather than a casual incumbent? It is a bit difficult to explain it, but we believe that everything worth having in a home has a right to be so placed as to appear to its full advantage, and add its full quota of beauty and usefulness to the home.

"These pedestals, as we call them, are simple little things. They are made of wood and we buy them down in Chinatown. I think you can get them in most department stores, also. They are useful, not only in giving dignity and a more beautiful appearance to the jar or vase, but in preventing water from being spilled over on table or mantel, when the jar or vase is used as a container for flowers. They are insignificant enough, but we feel that they make a decided difference in the effect of our apartment. In fact, we have grown to consider them quite necessary."

Jars and Pedestals

ing several hours or over night. If colored clothes are to be soaked, cover with warm water or with water very slightly soapy. No alkali should be used with the colored clothing.

"No arbitrary order can be recommended for washing clothes, but flannels, white goods, and colored goods should be washed separately, as the washing process differs somewhat for each case.

"A few simple explanations may aid the housekeeper in solving some of her problems. Heat tends to expand the threads of the cloth, and the expansion aids in removing dirt caught between the threads. If the cloth is cooled during the washing process, the thread contracts and the dirt is again entangled; consequently, after the cloth has once again been warmed, one of the objects of the launderer should be to maintain an even or a rising temperature. In the commercial laundry, an even temperature is kept by turning the right amount of steam into the washing machine. In the home laundry, boiling water, added from time to time, will aid in keeping an even temperature. A good suds is necessary in the washing process. As the suds falls, that is, as it is used up by uniting with dirt, more suds should be supplied by adding more soap or soap solution. If insufficient soap is used, insoluble black specks are often left on the clothing.

"All utensils, receptacles, and apparatus should be immaculately clean."

"Outline for washing white linen and cotton clothes: 1. Put water on to heat. 2. Make soap solution. 3. Rinse clothes from water in which they have soaked. 4. Wash clothes in warm suds in following order: (a) Table linen and clean towels. (b) Bed linen. (c) Body linen. (d) Handkerchiefs. (e) Soiled towels and cloths. (f) Stockings. 5. Wash again in clean suds. 6. Boil in clean, slightly soapy water. 7. Rinse in clean, clear water. 8. Rinse in bluing water. 9. Starch. 10. Hang to dry. 11. Remove from line, dampen and fold."

venting water from being spilled over on table or mantel, when the jar or vase is used as a container for flowers. They are insignificant enough, but we feel that they make a decided difference in the effect of our apartment. In fact, we have grown to consider them quite necessary."

Once upon a time, as all true stories are supposed to begin, knitting was the industry of the leisure hour, if one may put it so, as well as a part of the everyday business of the household. That was the time, of course, when it was not customary to walk into a shop to buy stockings and such things as needed and casually answer "yes" to the saleswoman who inquires perfunctorily if they are to be sent. Knitting such things at home was a necessary proceeding. Finally, however, as factories grew, knitting, like other domestic industries, gradually slipped out of the home and into the factories, and grandmother's knitting needles, if they were preserved, became a sort of heirloom or curiosity. Other fashions in handcraft came in to oust knitting from the leisure hours, as well, and for a time it was practically forgotten.

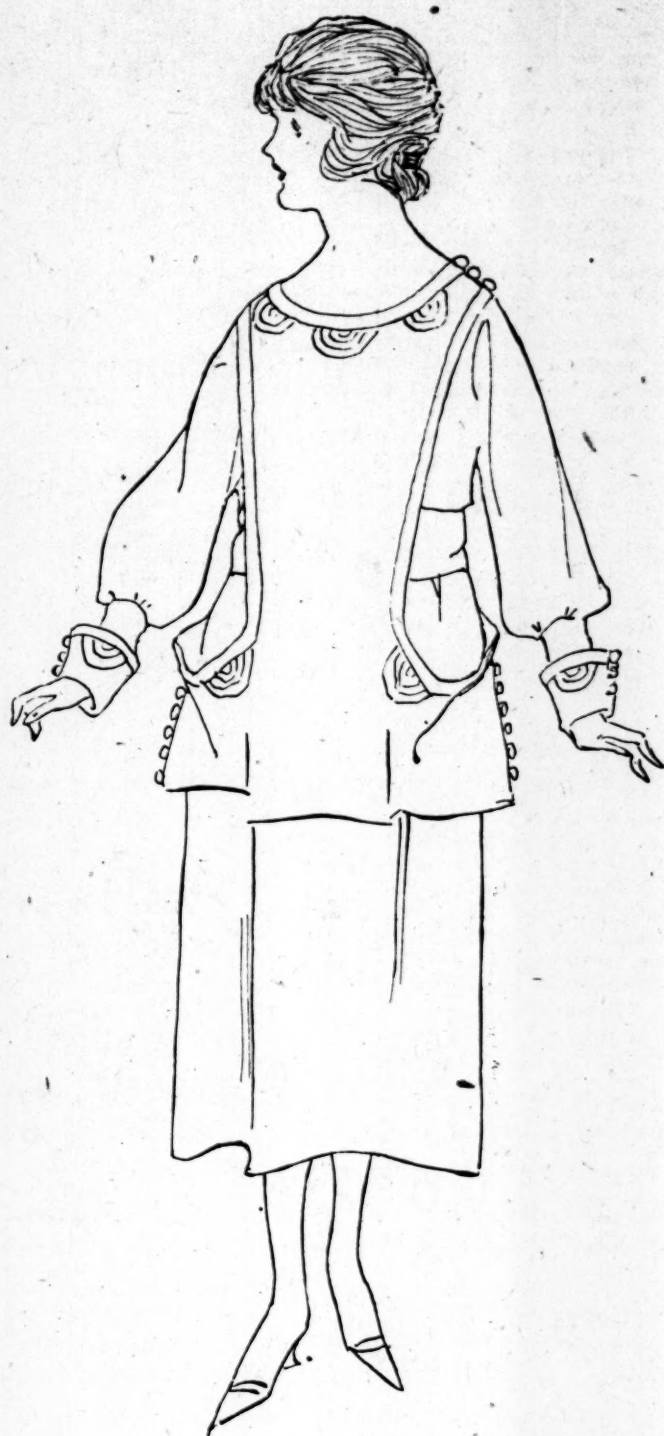
Then came the fancy for hand-knitted sweaters and old knitting needles were hunted up or new ones bought, yarn was once more rolled into balls and knitting soon became a popular leisure-hour industry. Next came the war and the need for warm woolen things for the defenders of their country, and the knitting, that had been taken up again somewhat as a fad, has now become an industry in real earnest. It is done, not only when one has nothing else to do, but time is devoted to it as a part of the daily business of many women. You may see them busy at it everywhere, even in the street cars and subway and elevated trains. And the gay colored wools for feminine fineries are giving way to the darker colored, heavier wools, needed by men who are living and working in the open air.

Everybody is knitting, little children, young girls and older women. You may go into your favorite restaurant for dinner, and out of all the women sitting about the tables, you will notice many who are knitting as they wait to be served. Not infrequently will they knit in between courses, so interested are they in their work. Knitting has won back its ancient place of honor.

Knitting needles, too, are no longer ugly or, rather, unbecomingly lengths of steel; instead, they are dainty amber or white—or almost any color that one desires—lengths of wood or celluloid or what not, slender, and adorned, many a time, with silver heads or enamel, pretty things that one likes to carry about and use.

Then there are the knitting bags. Two or three years ago, when knitting first began to come into its own again (of any appreciable extent—of course, it is understood that some have never wholly dropped the art—it was found necessary to have some sort of receptacle to carry it about in. One popular style was made flat, cut somewhat after the shape of a garden basket, such as Marie Antoinette and her ladies carried about on their arms, when they played at gardening at the Queen's miniature farm, near Versailles. These were made of cretonne, as a rule. They, however, soon proved too small for anything much bigger than wristlets, and so new bags had to be fashioned. Gradually they grew larger until a favorite style has come to be, to describe it roughly, that made

Suitable for the Young Girl



Suitable for that most difficult of ages is this skirt and overblouse of linen, with soutache motifs at the neck, cuffs and pockets.

Knitting Bags of Silks and Satins

of a yard of cretonne, gathered up at each end on a large oval embroidery hoop of wood, which has already been covered with a strip of the same material. Then the ends are sewn up part way and the bag is ready for use. This is big enough to hold even the longest needles, any amount of wool and a full-sized sweater, besides the various little things which one may want to carry along, when off for an afternoon's visit. These are built on the order of the most capacious of mending or stocking bags.

At first, a simple, ordinary cretonne was used; then, as the knitting interest spread, more and more elaborate patterns and materials were employed. Rich cretonnes and printed materials, in tapestry designs, came next and now here they are, brave in silks and satins, brocades and much gold lace. Nothing seems too fine for the knitting bags of today. And for colorfulness, it would be hard to outdo them. One shop is showing some gay creations of taffeta, in 2-inch stripes of purple and orange and green. Other equally brilliant combinations are offered, as well. Sometimes the outer bag is of brocade or some rich printed silk in picturesque design, while the lining is a rich purple or rose or canary yellow—some vivid color that harmonizes with the outside. And, as for decoration, little bunches of silken fruit is the most common and most effective, particularly when combined with an edging of some metallic lace

or braid. And some of them have clasp tops, thus making it possible for the contents to be fastened in securely.

So, with such gorgeous bags to carry it about in, such elaborate and attractive needles to do it with, to say nothing of those bracelets destined to hold the ball of worsted in its place, the once homely art of knitting has now become enwrapped in all the paraphernalia of an exceedingly popular handcraft.

A Device for Paring Fruit

One of the interesting new kitchen conveniences is a device for paring peaches, apples and other fruit. It is made of iron, apparently, and may be clamped or screwed on to the kitchen table, just as a meat grinder is. It differs from a meat grinder, however—to mention one of many ways—in that it does not work over the table, but beside it. The process is simple. The fruit is inserted in the place prepared for it, some sort of a clamp adjusted to hold it in place; then one simply turns a little handle or wheel and the fruit is peeled, as neatly as could be desired, and peeled quite thinly, too. Just now, with the canning and preserving season at hand, this may prove quite a valuable time and labor saver in a kitchen. It will surely save much discoloration of the hands, too, which will please more than one busy housekeeper.

Furnishing the Playroom

With the annual fall refurbishing and replacing of household goods, comes a scheme for making the playroom more attractive to the children. Have you ever noticed how the little folks love to play on the stairs or flights of steps? Somehow, such places have a singular charm for them. Two or three steps, leading up to a window, will be the most popular spot in the playroom—just try it and see for yourself. And, if the tops of these steps lift up, disclosing empty spaces beneath in which toys may be kept, they will be doubly useful.

One excellent scheme of furnishing such an apartment is to build a platform all the way around the room, making the corners into practically square places. Such a platform, raised eight or ten or twelve inches from the floor, will be much enjoyed and those square corners will be decidedly popular. They may be used as rooms, when the little girls want to play house, or for cities or even foreign lands, when the little boys journey afar by train or steamboat—there are numberless ends which they will serve admirably. Such a platform might well be cushioned in denim or some other material, designed to stand hard wear. This will be particularly appreciated by the very little ones, who like to roll around. A pretty decoration for the wall would be a wide Mother Goose frieze, or one representing a zoo. One mother made her children happy by getting them a large screen in four sections, which she allowed them to decorate to suit themselves. On that, they arranged zoos and flower gardens and various things, cutting their pictures out of illus-

trated papers and magazines. The screen was covered with a plain, dark denim, upon which it was an easy matter to pin or otherwise attach the decorations. And the screen was useful for many purposes.

Then there are the cupboards. It would seem as though the playroom could not have too many of those. If the youngsters have definite places to keep their toys and playthings in, they will learn many a lesson of neatness and orderliness while they are even very young. Then, too, it is a wise plan to have some high shelves, where surplus treasures may be stored. The child who has too many things about all of the time often does not know what to play with, and so fails to enjoy his possessions as he would if he had but a few about at a time.

If the room is so arranged that it is impossible to have many cupboards, an excellent plan is to have a good-sized box for each child, in which he is taught to put away his playthings each night; that is, what one might call the loose things. Thus, when these are picked up and disposed of—and there should be order within the box as without—the larger toys, such as rocking horses, tables, blackboard and such things, may be placed about the room neatly, just as is the regular furniture. These boxes may be had ready-made and attractively decorated.

Of course, what furniture there is in the playroom should be the simplest possible, and of a kind that may easily be kept clean. Curtains, hangings and such things should not only be washable, but should be washed often.

Peach Trees and Peaches

The peach tree, a favorite in many countries where the climate is of the temperate order, is said to be a native of Persia and of the northern sections of India. It is a member of the almond family. There is also a variety of peach tree which is a native of China. This bears fruit which is rather flat and has leaves which keep green nearly all the year around. The peach tree itself, when well cultivated, is a round, bushy affair, looking like a huge bouquet, especially in the springtime, when it is loaded with its dainty pink blossoms. Peaches are widely cultivated in Japan, too.

In England the peach tree may often be found trained against sunny walls, as are nectarines and other fruits. The nectarine, by the way, is closely akin to the peach, but lacks its downy covering, having a smooth skin like a plum instead. Peaches grow in Australia, in Southern Europe and in both North and South America. In some of the United States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and others, not to mention California, peach orchards are abundant and add much to the beauty of the landscape.

The peach is a delicate fruit and is delicious, eaten when ripe in its natural state, as a dessert sliced and served with cream; it may be cooked in various ways and also canned and preserved for winter use. Here are a few recipes for its use:

Scalloped Peaches—Butter the inside of an earthenware pudding dish and sprinkle over it a layer of buttered bread crumbs. Peel and slice the peaches and place a layer of peaches and sugar over the crumbs, then cover that with another layer of crumbs and repeat until the dish is filled. Have a layer of crumbs on top. Bake in a moderate oven about 40 minutes. Serve hot, with cream or pudding sauce.

Frozen Dew—Whip 2 cups of thick sweet cream until stiff and add 1 cup of powdered sugar. Choose 12 good-sized ripe peaches—freestones may be managed more easily than clingstones—peel and cut them into thin slices. Stir into the cream and sugar and freeze until solid. Be sure that the peaches are perfectly sound.

Peach Ice Cream—Boil together 1 pound of sugar and 2 cups of water for 20 minutes. Rub 2 heaping cups of finely sliced peaches through a sieve and pour the boiling syrup over them. Add also the well-beaten yolks of 3 eggs. Cook in a double boiler 6 minutes, stirring constantly. Then remove from the fire and set the dish in a pan of cold water and beat the mixture for 10 minutes or so. As soon as it is cold, add 1 quart of thick sweet cream and freeze.

Peach Water Ice—Either canned or fresh peaches may be used for this, as for the ice cream. To 4 cups of peaches—sliced, very fine, if fresh—add 4 cups of cold water and 2 pounds of granulated sugar, also the whites of 2 eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs and add the sugar first, then pour in the water and the peaches. Put them over the fire and let them come to a boil. Then remove from the stove and, when the mixture is cold, put it into the freezer and freeze it.

Peach Tapioca Pudding—Soak 1 scant cup of pearl tapioca in warm water until clear. Pare 6 large sound ripe peaches, cut them in halves and remove the stones. Place the peaches in an earthenware baking dish, cover them with 3 cups of sugar and pour over them the tapioca, which has been well drained. Bake about 45 minutes. Serve hot with pudding sauce—hard sauce is delicious with it. The baking

dish should have been well buttered first.

Cottage Pudding with Peach Sauce—Cream together $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter and 1 cup of sugar and add 1 egg well beaten, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of milk and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour, sifted with 3 teaspoons of baking powder and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt. Bake in a loaf pan and serve hot in slices, with hot peach sauce. This may be made by adding a little water to a pint jar of canned peaches and by cutting the peaches into small pieces or mashing them and letting the sauce come to a boil. Add more sugar, if not sufficiently sweet. Or, if desired to use fresh peaches, they may be sliced into a sugar and water syrup and allowed to cook for a moment or two. The amount of liquid depends upon the amount of sauce desired, and also, in the case of the canned fruit, the amount in the jar. If sauce is liked thick moisten 2 tablespoonsful flour or arrow-root with a little of the syrup and add to thicken, stirring constantly.

Peach Fritters (An English Recipe)—Peel the peaches—firm, sound, ripe fruit—and cut into quarters. Place the pieces on a plate and sprinkle with sugar. First, however, make a batter as follows: Sift together 1 cup of flour and a pinch of salt, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of slightly warm—not hot—water and mix to a smooth paste, being careful to keep it free from lumps. Add 1 tablespoon of melted butter. Let this stand for some time, if possible, then, when ready to use, stir in lightly the whites of 2 or 3 eggs which have been beaten stiff. Roll the sugared slices of peach in macaroon or other biscuit crumbs, dip them in the batter, turning them so that they will be well coated; then drop them into a kettle of boiling fat. Put only a few pieces in the kettle at once, so that each piece will have plenty of room. Turn the fritters and let them fry to a clear golden color all over. Skim each one out carefully, drain, and place on a sugared paper, in a moderately warm oven until all are done.

Boiled Peach Batter—Sift together 1 cup of white flour, 1 teaspoon of baking powder and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of salt. Make a sort of well in the center and drop in 2 eggs, without beating them. Mix these together, gradually adding a little at a time, 1 cup of milk. Beat the batter until light and smooth, then add as many sliced peaches as it will hold. Grease a mold well and pour in the batter; cover it securely and boil rapidly for a full hour. Serve hot, with peach or any hot sweet sauce. This is also an English recipe and one well liked.

Peach Shortcake—A delicious peach shortcake may be made with an ordinary dough, such as is used for strawberry shortcake, split and covered with sliced peaches, sugar and cream, or it may be made with sponge cake or any plain cake baked in shallow pans. Cover one sheet or half sheet of the cake with sliced peaches, sugar and whipped cream; place the other cake upon it and spread that with more sliced peaches and sugar; cover it all with sweetened and flavored whipped cream.

Onion Souffle

Make a white sauce of 2 tablespoons of flour, 2 tablespoons of butter, a pinch of salt, a little pepper and 2 cups of sweet milk. Stir into this $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of boiled onions and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of bread crumbs. Beat well together and then add the yolks of 3 eggs. Beat the white of the 3 eggs until stiff, and add last of all. Bake in a slow oven until the souffle has risen well and become brown; then serve at once.

Speaking of Pergolas

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Comparatively few gardens are now complete without a pergola of some kind, though, 20 years ago, they were almost unknown in England. They are, however, so useful in giving variety to the garden, and have so much decorative value, that they are widely used. Pergolas need careful construction, and an effort should be made, before building one, to choose a suitable position for it, since, if a pergola is set down with no apparent reason d'être, it becomes a burden rather than a help in the garden scheme. It should lead to some defined object—to a summer house, or a gate, or perhaps to terrace steps; if it begins and ends for no apparent reason, it is certainly misplaced. In the gardens of La Mortola near Bordighera, the pergola leads out to a wide terrace with a stone balustrade, while beyond lies the wonderful blue of the Mediterranean coast; and this view gains a double value from being framed, as it were, in a tunnel of greenery.

The idea of the pergola was borrowed from Italy, and many of the best planned pergolas follow an Italian model. They may be solidly built, with brick or stone pillars, either square or round, or sometimes with these alternating; in this case, the flooring is generally of brick or paving stones. These solid pillars form a good foundation for rambling roses of all kinds, or festoons of clematis, honeysuckle and wistaria.

Very generally, however, the pergola is of lighter construction, and, in this case, larch poles are often used. Care should be taken to choose strong poles and to see that the prevailing slope of the cross bars is up rather than down, as otherwise they sag in the center in an unsightly way. These pergolas are not such enduring possessions as the more solid ones, but the cost is much smaller, and they soon become beautiful, since most rambling roses are so free-growing as to hide the framework in a short time. Much depends upon the type of house and garden, the simpler pergolas being better suited to a cottage, while flagged walks, with piers of brick or stone, seem more in keeping with larger or more stately dwellings.

Apple and pear trees are sometimes used to cover the pergola; they are grown as cordons and, in this case, the foundation must be of curved iron rods. These pergolas are loved in the springtime, when they become a perfect mass of blossom and they form a good entrance to the kitchen garden. Sometimes pergolas are covered with laburnum or lime trees; a good example of the latter being the walk which incloses the Sunk garden in Kensington Gardens, where one passes through a tunnel of greenery in the form of a square, the lime being trained over curved iron supports, while at intervals windows are cut in that side of the pergola which overlooks the garden. This walk is, indeed, less a pergola than a return to the pleached alley of olden times, and it is a refreshing thing to find in the midst of a great city.

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Assisting, Not Resisting

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE truth of being is irresistible and when rightly understood and properly applied breaks down all obstacles. Therefore the attempt of human beings to resist Truth's onward march brings inevitable suffering to them until they learn to assist instead of resist the irresistible. Placed in this simple manner before those who honestly desire to grow Spiritward, the situation resolves itself into the question, What shall I do to assist and the answer is summed up in the one command, Obey. Obedience means assistance; disobedience, resistance. Therefore, in a great movement like that of Christian Science, obedience is essential, but it must be scientific, intelligent and born of willingness, else it cannot bear spiritual fruit. The practitioner in healing the sick obeys the law of God, Truth, and both patient and practitioner receive the reward of this obedience. The same is true of every activity directed by Truth, the services in church and Sunday school, the work of librarians in reading rooms, the replies of Committees on Publication, the articles and editorials in the periodicals, assist and do not resist in proportion as they are obedient to spiritual law and not subservient to error. On page 116 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy states, "Obeying the divine Principle which you profess to understand and love, demonstrates Truth. Never absent from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never unready to work for God,—is obedience; being faithful over a few things."

The necessary cooperation among Christian Scientists in working out the world's problems must be based upon the obedience thus described, then the activities of individuals will be found assisting and not resisting the fulfillment of the great ends in

view. The post of duty is a moral one; therefore more is required than mere bodily presence in office or at a desk. In point of fact bodily presence without spiritual joy is detrimental to any spiritual endeavor, and the narrow sense of material routine tries to substitute physical activity for the overruling, ever perfect law of Mind. Assisting one another demands acquiescence in the promptings of God, but the struggles of the spiritually minded should not be increased by the prevailing density of the human consciousness. Is it the voice of God or does evil suggest? At this crossroads of decision a man honestly desiring to be guided by Principle will not be afraid to follow his highest sense of good at a given time, confident that if a mistake has been made it will be corrected promptly by the goodness of God whom he is serving. There need never be a moment of doubt in the true Christian's career if he steadfastly places the responsibility where it belongs, upon his loving Father-Mother, and then as steadfastly obeys and gives thanks. The persistent workings of error in the form of good, trying to manipulate church, state and press, can be corrected by the army of God with the sword of spiritual understanding. The darts of animal magnetism find no attraction to the man spiritually equipped, wearing the breastplate of righteousness and the helmet of joyousness whereby fear, depression and discouragement are warded off. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 224 of Science and Health, "The modern lash is less material than the Roman scourge, but it is equally as cutting. Cold disdain, stubborn resistance, opposition from church, state laws, and the press, are still the harbingers of truth's full-orbed appearing."

The call to the young men in all the

nations engaged in the war to assist their governments at this time, gives rise to anxious questions on their part and on that of their relatives and friends. Their safety, their protection, and their eventual home-coming are all subjects for the prayer of spiritual understanding. If there is disloyalty to God this will stand between them and the realization of man's safety as a son of God. Every resource of the countries engaged, their whole right moral equipment and the stamina of their manhood, moral as well as physical, should be placed at the disposal of those countries, to assist the world out of the darkness into the light of the brotherhood of man. Hate separates but love unites. Christian Science is establishing unity among men and nations by instilling love into the hearts of men. Parents, relatives, and friends of soldiers can find their comfort in the teaching of Christian Science as explained by the works of Mary Baker Eddy and can rest in the assurance that their reliance upon divine Mind acts as the protection of those who have gone to battle. It is the hour for the awakened consciousness of mankind to arise and assist in preserving high standards before the world, in keeping spiritual food prepared for the hungry, so that life can be truly sustained by the Christian ideal until mankind, instructed in the knowledge of, and obeying, divine Principle, walks in supreme confidence that God governs the world through divine Science.

In this way Christian Science is giving the soldiers throughout the world the view point of the spiritual soldier, battling in the army of God, fearlessly combating error, overthrowing evil mental suggestions, firmly standing on Principle, living in the assisting, ascending scale of Mind's unfoldment. Every attack on the resistance to Truth brings out the loving assistance of the Christ, and causes mortal mind to lose its seeming hold upon humanity. The prisoner in the cell of fear is released by the universal love of Christian Science, which opens the bars of injustice and lets in the sunlight of spiritual understanding. The ideas of love and spiritual activity coming from God give the proper assistance to the soldier who boldly, bravely marches forth into the glorious liberty of God. Mrs. Eddy gives such a one the comforting assurance, on page 134 of Science and Health, that "There is divine authority for believing in the superiority of spiritual power over material resistance."

The Red Admiral Butterfly

Red Admiral, Red Admiral,
On what seas do you roam?
What are your flagship's colors,
And what place is your home?

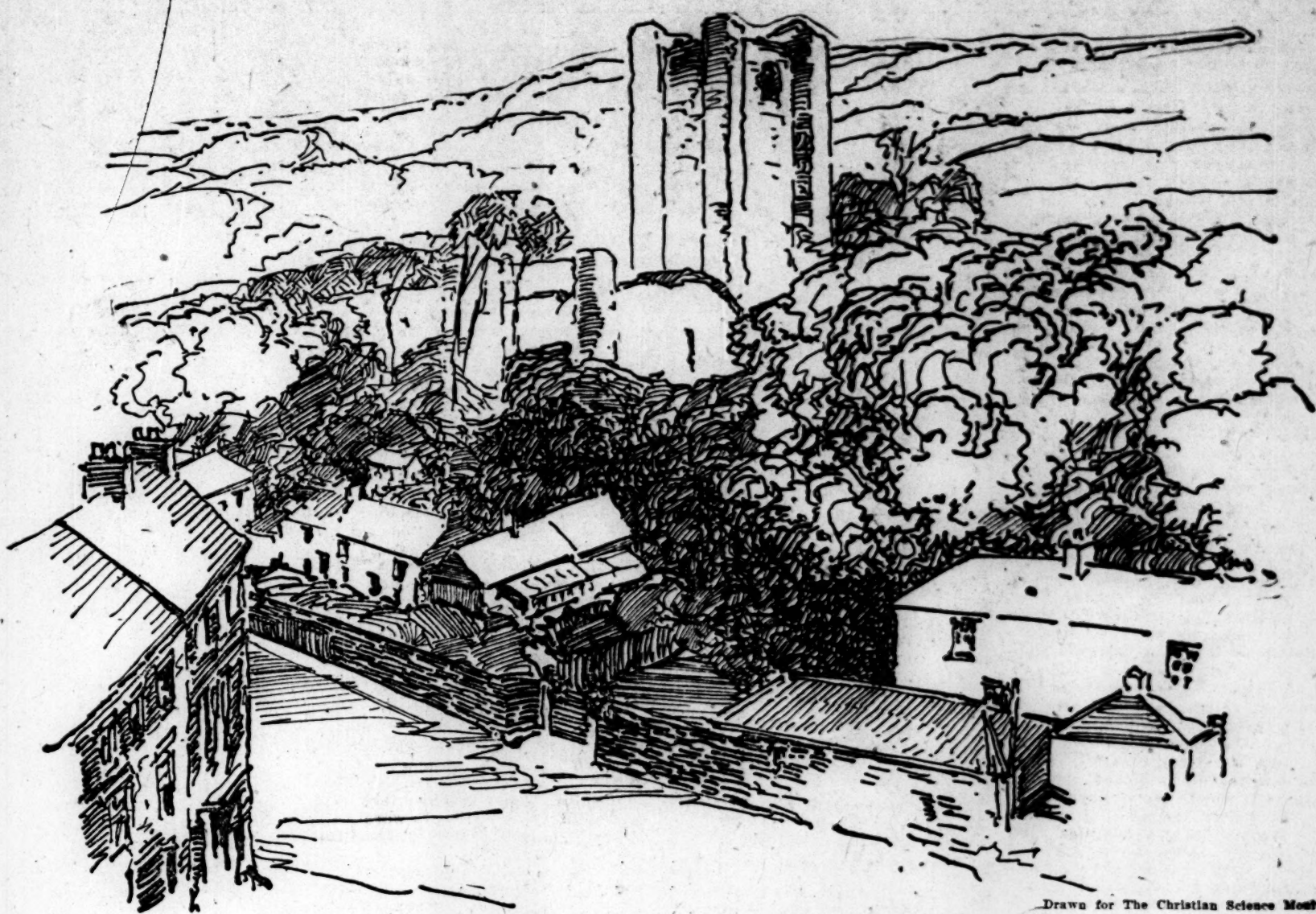
Is your land among orchids
Where strange petals ensnare?
Are your dominions hundreds
Which no adventurers dare?

Is your sea in the air light?
Your colors are they rays?
Your sailors' gift for flower fight?
Your shoals a flowery maze?

Your masts are they the grass heads?
Your guns are they the boom
Of insects in the marsh beds
Where daylight wars with gloom?
—Constance Michalides (Printed only in the "Cambridge Poets").

"The scene around me was without a voice—such faint occasional twitter of bird life as there was serving only to deepen the stillness. There was continuous twilight, touched here and there by some stray sunbeam which a rift overhead had let through. At the foot of a vast column I found the morning-glory, surprised to come upon this ornament of the domestic sill and companion of the bright face of childhood. But the hue of its glistening cup was as fresh and dewy amid these religious shadows as if in some sunlit garden and human garden spot."

"It is true that our scenery is not rich in its associations of human history. But the landscape has its own history. Is it not well to consider that? Is not scenery made more impressive by the study of those sublime changes which have prepared the earth which we see . . . ? There are, indeed, times when one fancies that the historic facts linger on the face of nature. Chautauqua Lake, in the southwestern part of the State of New York, not many miles south of Lake Erie, is a fine sheet of clear water, a few miles long and perhaps a mile wide. One perfectly clear evening I sat in a boat on the lake, the quiet surface of which was encompassed by a crimson stain possessing the entire circle of the horizon, with the pale azure of the sky above without a cloud. The red hues were in the air as well as on the bosom of the lake. The only other occupant of the boat was a girl, whose youthful coloring was blended with that in the air and upon the waters. We spoke of the mighty change of which this still lake had once been the scene. The lake's outlet was at one time northward into Lake Erie, and through the St. Lawrence to the ocean. But the ice age came, and dumped a lot of debris to the north of Chautauqua, which forced the waters of the lake southward into the Ohio, so that they now seek the Atlantic through the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. A reminiscence of these boreal ages lingered on the chill shores and in the crystal heavens, a sense of the pole and of arctic scenes."



Conisborough Castle, Yorkshire, England

The village of Conisborough in the West Riding of Yorkshire possesses much of which it may be proud, this "king's burgh, or fortress," with a name linked to far-off days, and a charming situation among the hills. But above all there is its castle, picturesquely perched on a mound above the village. In the year 1084, Domesday Book records the fact that "the lord of Conisborough" had twenty fish-erries at Tudworth, four of which yielded a thousand eels annually. It

is, however, with the days of Richard Cœur de Lion that one most naturally associates it, for it was to Conisborough "the King, attended by Ivanhoe, Gurth, and Wamba, arrived, . . . while the sun was yet in the horizon." And where Scott's imagination has peopled any scene we are wont to take his description as final, and of Conisborough he speaks with authority, for he made a pilgrimage to Yorkshire and slept overnight at one of the village inns.

"There are few more beautiful or

striking scenes in England," he says. "than are presented by the vicinity of this ancient Saxon fortress. The soft and gentle River Don sweeps through an amphitheater, in which cultivation is richly blended with woodland, and on a mound ascending from the river, well defended by walls and ditches, rises this ancient edifice, which, as its Saxon name implies, was previous to the Conquest, a royal residence of the kings of England. The outer walls have probably been added

by the Normans, but the inner keep bears token of very great antiquity. It is situated on a mound at one angle of the inner court, and forms a complete circle of perhaps twenty-five feet in diameter. The wall is of immense thickness, and is propped and defended by six huge external buttresses which project from the circle and rise up against the sides of the tower as if to strengthen or to support it. These massive buttresses are hollowed out toward the top, and terminate in a sort of turret, communicating with the interior of the keep itself. The distant appearance of this huge building, with these singular accompaniments, is as interesting to the lovers of the picturesque, as the interior of the castle is to the eager antiquary, whose imagination it carries back to the days of heptarchy."

The Genius of the Russian People

In "Pages from the Journal of an Author," translated from the Russian by S. Kotellansky and J. Middleton Murry, Dostoevsky deals with the "four aspects of the value of Pushkin to Russia," which he emphasized in his famous speech of 1880. One of these aspects "is that most peculiar and characteristic trait of his artistic genius, one never met before—his capacity for universal sympathy, and for the most complete reincarnation in the genius of other nations, a reincarnation almost perfect."

"The greatest of European poets could never so powerfully embody in themselves the genius of a foreign, even a neighboring, people, its spirit in all its hidden depth, and all its yearning after its appointed end, as Pushkin could. On the contrary, when they turned to foreign nations European poets most often made them out with their own people, and understood them after their own fashion," Dostoevsky said in his speech.

"This faculty," he says in his Jour-

nal, "is a completely Russian faculty, a national faculty. Pushkin only shares it with the whole Russian people; but as a perfect artist, he most perfectly expresses this faculty, in his sphere at least, in the sphere of his art. Our people does truly contain within . . . this tendency to universal sympathy and reconciliation; it has already given voice to it more than once in the two centuries since Peter's reforms. As I pointed out this capacity of our people I could not help showing that in this very fact is the great consolation of our future, our great, perhaps our greatest, hope, shining for us ahead. Above all, I showed that the aspiration after Europe, in spite of all its infatuations and extremes, was not only right and necessary in its basis, but also popular; it fully coincided with the aspirations of the national spirit itself, and was without doubt ultimately a higher purpose also."

"I emphasize it in my 'Speech,' that I make no attempt to compare Russia with the western nations in the mat-

ter of economic or scientific renown. I say only that . . . the genius of the Russian people is perhaps among all nations the most capable of upholding the ideal of a universal union of mankind, of brotherly love, of the calm conception which forgives contrasts, allows for and excuses the unlike, and softens all contradictions. This is not an economical, but a moral trait; and can anyone deny that it is present in the Russian people? Can any one say that the Russian nation is only an inert mass, doomed to serve, only economically, the prosperity and development of the European intelligence which has lifted itself above the people; that the mass of the people in itself contains only a dead inertia, from which nothing can be expected, nor any hopes be formed? Alas, many people assert this, but I dared to proclaim something different."

"To assert that our poor untidy country cannot harbor such lofty aspirations until it has become economically and socially the equal of the West, is simply absurd. In their fundamental substance at least the moral treasures of the spirit do not depend upon economical power. Our poor untidy land, save for its upper classes, is as one single man. The eighty millions of her population represent a spiritual union whose like cannot be found anywhere in Europe, and because of this alone it is impossible to say that the land is untidy, it is strictly impossible to say even that it is poor. On the other hand, in Europe—this Europe where so many treasures have been amassed—the whole social foundation of every European nation is undermined, and perhaps will crumble away tomorrow, leaving no trace behind, and in its place will arise something radically new and utterly unlike that which was before. And all the treasures which Europe has amassed will not save her from her fall, for 'in the twinkling of an eye all riches, too, will be destroyed.' To this social order, infected and rotten indeed, our people is being pointed as to an ideal to which they must aspire, and only when they have reached it should they dare to whisper their word to Europe. But we assert that it is possible to contain and cherish the power of a loving spirit of universal union even in our present economic poverty, and in poverty still greater than this. It can be preserved and cherished even in such poverty as there was after the Tartar invasion, or after the disasters of the 'Troublesome Age,' when Russia was saved solely by her national spirit of unity."

"Finally, if it is indeed required, in order to love mankind and preserve within ourselves . . . universal unity; in order to have within ourselves the capacity not to hate foreign nations because they are not like us; in order to have the desire not to let our national feeling grow so strong that we should aim at getting everything, and the other nations be only so many lemons to be squeezed—there are nations of this spirit in Europe!—If to obtain all this, it is necessary, I repeat, that we should first become a rich nation and adapt the European social order to ourselves, then must we still slavishly imitate that European order which may crumble to pieces in Europe tomorrow?"

—Douglas Malloch.

Tiberias

sun was just setting over the City and Lake of Tiberias, producing a vision of beauty which would have induced anyone . . . to pause and contemplate it. When I first perceived the Lake Tiberias from the hillside, my eyes lit with gazing for seven hours at monotonous brown scenery, I was completely entranced by the sublime beauty of Genesareth, as it lay stretched in all its length and breadth before me and I uttered no further complaints to my long-suffering dragoman, whom I had so taxed by my impatience throughout the journey."

"It was evening," the writer continues; "and I decided to sit down quietly on the balcony which overlooked the orchards of the Hospice and the Lake. The night was wonderfully clear and bright (as when the moon is about to rise), and the waters looked singularly dark and blue. The Lake was silent and deserted, with here and there a bright star reflected on its smooth surface. It appeared absolutely motionless; no murmur even of lapping wavelets reached the ear. The town of Tiberias, which two thousand years ago was built to attest the greatness of the Roman Empire, is today a thoroughly Jewish city, given up to the most hierarchical Judaism. Within the lights were extinguished one by one. In order the better to abandon myself to the impressions of absolute solitude, I watched impatiently for the last of them to disappear, so that every sign of human life and activity might be obliterated by the shadows surrounding me."

"Here, Jesus once walked upon the verdant shores of the Lake, or sat in the boats of the fishermen he had made 'fishers of men.' In the small orchard beneath me, among the tamarind trees, no leaf stirred. No weird hum of night insects broke the deep silence that lay over all. When the last light had disappeared in the great Roman tower erected by Herod Antipas in memory of Tiberias Drusus—then was the moment to see the Lake of Galilee, by whose shores he passed

those three most active and happy years of his life. As, witnessed in the dimness of night, the Lake of Tiberias looked so vast that it indeed deserved to be called, as it is by the Evangelists, the Sea of Galilee, the name current at that time."

Family Trees

You boast about your ancient line. But listen, stranger, unto mine: You trace your lineage afar. Back to the heroes of a war Fought that a country might be free; Yea, farther—to a stormy sea Where winter's angry billows tossed, O'er which your Pilgrim Fathers crossed. Nay, more—through yellow, dusty tomes You trace your name to English homes Before the distant, unknown West Lay open to a world's behest; Yea, back to days of those Crusades When Turk and Christian crossed their blades. You point with pride to ancient names; To powdered sires and painted dames; You boast of this—your family tree; Now listen, stranger, unto me:

When armored knights and gallant squires, Your own beloved, honored sires, Were in their infants' blankets rolled, My fathers' youngest sons were old; When they broke forth in infant tears My fathers' heads were crowned with years. Yea, ere the mighty Saxon host Of which you sing had touched the coast,

Looked back as far as you look now, Yea, when the Druids trod the wood, My venerable fathers stood And gazed through misty centuries As far as even Memory sees. When Britain's eldest sire beheld The light, my fathers then were old. You of the splendid ancestry, Who boast about your family tree,

Consider, stranger, this of mine— Bethink the lineage of a Pine. —Douglas Malloch.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Merchant Shipping Outlook

GREAT BRITAIN'S fleet of merchant ships, with a total tonnage of 15,500,000, exceeds greatly that of any other nation, notwithstanding the losses sustained during the war. This tonnage is about seven times that of the United States merchant marine, up to the summer of this year, and is growing at a pace which will easily maintain for it, through an indefinite number of years to come, first rank among the merchant fleets of the world. In making this statement, full cognizance is taken of the vast merchant shipbuilding enterprise upon which the United States has entered, which promises, according to estimates just made public by Admiral Capps, to bring the tonnage of the Republic up to 14,500,000 before the close of 1919. It will be quickly seen that, with all the shipyards of the United States employed in construction, and with all the capital and driving force which the United States can command behind them, the American tonnage, at the end of 1919, will still be about 1,000,000 short of what the British tonnage is today, and, since British shipbuilding is proceeding faster than American at the present time, there is no prospect of the latter overtaking, much less passing, the former.

Nor is there any desire in this direction. Competition for commercial precedence between the United States and Great Britain does not exist. What does exist is friendly cooperation. The United States, in going into the construction of a great merchant marine at this time, is simply answering Germany's threat to starve Great Britain and France. It is evident that combination between the merchant fleets of the United States and those of Great Britain, now and until the end of the war, will render Germany's threat futile.

According to Admiral Capps' estimates, the United States will have a merchant fleet of more than 2000 ships, aggregating more than 13,000,000 tons, when the present activities of construction and commandeering by the Shipping Board are completed. In addition, however, the United States is putting into shape, for use in the trans-Atlantic service, 117 seized German and Austrian ships, with a total tonnage of 700,285. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has commandeered nearly 400 steel ships in various stages of construction. These will have a total tonnage of 1,280,000.

It must be of interest to learn something of the character of the vessels under construction. During the last two months the Emergency Fleet Corporation has contracted for 118 wooden vessels of 3500 tons each. These contracts have gone to twenty-seven different shipyards. They are in addition to contracts for 235 wooden vessels of similar type and 58 vessels of composite construction, previously negotiated. Thus, to date, contracts have been entered into for 411 wooden and composite vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,465,000.

But wooden and composite forms of construction represent but a phase of the merchant marine undertaking. Previous to August 1 of this year, 70 steel cargo vessels, aggregating 587,000 tons, had been contracted for. Since August 1, contracts have been made for 156 steel cargo vessels, totaling 1,078,800 tons. At the present time, therefore, the whole number of steel vessels under construction in the United States is 226, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,663,800. Congress has before it a bill providing for the construction of additional vessels, which will increase the tonnage already given by about 5,000,000. Plans are already being prepared for the building of this new fleet, there being no doubt as to the favorable action of Congress. Assuming the granting of the latest appropriation, the United States will have authorized the expenditure of a total of \$1,799,000,000 on the merchant fleet. The appropriations to date aggregate \$1,085,000,000.

Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, is quoted as saying, within the last few days: "The fleet in prospect is already becoming a reality. Several of the commandeered ships are already taking cargo; others will leave the ways in increasing numbers with each succeeding month. The ships for which the Shipping Board has contracted are under construction, and the first launching is expected within sixty to ninety days."

The Great Lakes, it should be recognized, are contributing their share toward the organization of the merchant fleet. Several Great Lakes cargo vessels have turned their prows eastward, within the last week, and will soon be plowing the Atlantic. Five vessels of the Great Lakes Transit Company are among the latest to be commandeered. It is true not only of the Great Lakes, however, but of all points along the coasts of the Atlantic and the Pacific, of the Gulf of Mexico and of Puget Sound, that every shipyard is a hive of industry, and that all are working toward a common end, private interest everywhere giving way to public necessity. The outlook for the United States Emergency Fleet could hardly be brighter.

Imperial Federation

IN THE days before the war, there was one question which was coming to the front with remarkable rapidity, and that was the question of the relationship of the mother country with the British dominions. There was an ever-growing demand in the dominions for a larger share in the destinies of the Empire, in such important matters, for instance, as helping to shape the foreign policy; whilst, in view of the increasing size and importance of the dominions themselves, the question of defense was clearly one which stood urgently in need of revision. The fact that no dominion's cabinet included a foreign minister had always been the great point of difference between the dominion ministry and the imperial ministry; and there were many unmistakable signs, just before the cataclysm of 1914, that the dominions were beginning to regard this, no longer as an interest-

ing difference, but rather as an anomaly. When, some five years ago, Mr. Cook, the then Premier of Australia, made it quite clear to Mr. Churchill that Australia was not prepared to look for the safeguarding of her position in the Pacific to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, it became plain to many people that the existing system was getting seriously out of touch with actual conditions.

On the outbreak of the war, by a kind of tacit consent, statesmen, whether in the dominions or at home, shelved the question. The matter, however, only gained in urgency as the months passed, and as the unity of the Empire was put to the test in many directions, so, by degrees, statesmen began to discuss the great question again. An interesting aspect of the matter has been, from the first, that imperial statesmen, far from being opposed to the admission of the dominions to a larger share in the government of the Empire, have always been most sympathetically inclined towards such an arrangement. Today, more than ever, is this the case.

The latest statesman to take up the matter is Mr. Holman, the Premier of New South Wales, and whilst, in his recent statement on the matter, he did not advance any new theory, or offer any decisive opinion on any old one, his utterances have undoubtedly had the effect of defining the question as it exists at the present moment. Mr. Holman maintains that the events of the last few years have both strengthened and weakened the desire for imperial federation. The war has greatly increased the imperial sentiment, has brought home to the dominions, in a way never achieved before, the full meaning of the British Empire; but it has also, as he put it, "emphasized some of the practical difficulties that would have to be surmounted before imperial federation could become an accomplished fact."

The position would seem to be an extremely wholesome one. As Mr. Holman very truly remarks, imperial sentiment has been deepened, in many cases immeasurably deepened, by the war; and it is at this time, perhaps, specially necessary to guard against allowing mere sentiment to usurp the place of sober judgment, thus possibly inducing hasty consent to some ill-considered plan.

Books for the Soldiers

THE object of the "war library week" campaign, now being waged throughout the United States, under the direction of a committee appointed by the Secretary of War, and with the approval and assistance of President Wilson, appeals strongly to the thoughtful citizen. If anyone is entertaining the impression that this movement for furnishing books for the soldiers is not really practical, a moment's consideration should convince him that the reverse is strictly true.

It is worth noting, at the start, that the chairman of the Library War Council of the American Library Association, the group of people already referred to as having charge of this undertaking, is Frank A. Vanderlip, who for several years has been president of the largest bank in the country, and who now offers to give much of his time to the Government, without pay, until the end of the war. He may be also an idealist, but no one will dispute that he is a practical man. The council announces that it "will buy books, build and maintain libraries at thirty-two training camps and cantonments of United States soldiers, sailors, and airmen at home and abroad." "The library," it adds, "must follow the soldier, with its sane, recreational, and promotional influences." While contributions have been invited of books of fiction, such as adventure, sea stories, detective stories, historical novels, and collections of short stories, books of drama, history, biography, heroism, travel in countries where the war is going on, books on patriotism, courage, and good citizenship, also books for the uneducated, as well as French grammars and dictionaries, yet the emphasis is now being put on contributions of money. Among the works which will need to be bought are technical books on aviation, wireless telegraphy, submarines, automobiles, signaling, drawing and lettering.

"A Million Dollars for a Million Books for a Million Men" is the slogan of the campaign to be completed on Saturday. The council directs those willing to help financially to leave the money they may wish to give at public libraries or banks, and to make checks payable to the Library War Council. There are convincing evidences that the movement is popular. In Boston, for example, however, according to the statement of a member of the council, while the response as shown by gifts in small amounts is hearty, there is need of contributions in larger sums in order to make up the city's apportioned total of \$50,000. It is not improbable that this situation is typical of conditions in other parts of the country.

This means of helping to win the war, as well as of bringing genuine assistance, greater intelligence, and wholesome entertainment to the defenders of the nation and of democracy, is open to all, since ways are found for presenting the opportunity to men, women, and children generally in their everyday haunts. With the appeal and the organization reaching throughout the country, it will be surprising if the required fund is not promptly oversubscribed.

The Two Kahns

JULIUS KAHN, Republican, Representative in Congress from the Fourth California district, which embraces San Francisco, a native of Baden, Germany, and Otto Kahn, financier, banker, economist, patron of the arts, and promoter of opera, a native of Mannheim, Germany, who served one year in the German army before leaving for the United States by way of England, have recently been much in the public eye and the public press. So far as is known, the two Kahns are in no wise related. The entire width of the American continent divides them, when each is at home. They are of different tastes and different callings. One, upon arriving in the United States, as a boy, fell in immediately with the ways of California and became a typical exploiter of the climate and possibilities of the Golden State. The other, having had experience in banking abroad, fell into that profession naturally, upon arriving in New York. The first was quickly weaned away from German influences; the

latter, owing to environment, association, and business connection, clung to the hyphen practically until the United States entered the great war.

Julius was living the free life of the Californian and forgetting that he had ever been otherwise, while Otto was still conversing with his associates, in the banking houses of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Speyer & Co., in his native tongue. It was an easy matter for Julius to think in American when the crisis arrived; it was no easy matter for Otto to pull out from beneath the native obsession that German autocracy could not err. Yet, divided as they were geographically, by more than 3000 miles, the crisis came to each alike, and each was compelled to face it. Both were Germans by nativity, by ancestry. If one had left the Kaiser's dominions earlier than the other, tradition held him no less tightly than it held the other to certain obligations, which can be better felt than expressed by natives of a country which concedes no rights or liberties to the individual that might in any way supplant the authority over him of the State. American citizenship was a claim spurned by Berlin; it might be assumed as a convenience; it never could mean to Germany surrender of authority over its sons.

But the way Germany felt about it affected native Germans in the United States in various ways. Julius Kahn recognized no claim of Germany upon him, past, present, or to come. He had become thoroughly Americanized, and only the interests of the United States concerned him. Because he was a native of Mannheim it became necessary for him frequently to explain why he was such an ardent advocate of American interests, in and out of Congress. This he did by telling what it has been attempted to make clear here, namely, that he had long ago ceased to regard any other country than the United States as his own.

Representative Kahn has been one of the strongest and most useful supporters of the President in the House; he has subordinated partisanship and forgotten his Republicanism, in order that he might help the Executive and the cause of democracy.

With Otto Kahn it was not so easy, yet the difficulties he had to encounter make the loyalty he has displayed all the more creditable. He was, so to speak, entangled in German interests. He had been for years in close association with bankers and financiers who took their inspiration from the Reichsbank and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin; nevertheless, when it came to the parting of the ways, he said: "Speaking as one born in Germany of German parents, I do not hesitate to state it as my deep conviction that the greatest service men of German birth or antecedents can render to the country of their origin is to proclaim and to stand up for those great and fine ideals and national qualities and traditions which they inherited from their ancestors, and to set their faces like flint against the monstrous doctrines and acts of a rulership which has robbed them of the Germany they loved and in which they took just pride, the Germany which had the good will, respect, and admiration of the entire world." And he added: "The fight for civilization which we all fondly believed had been won many years ago must be fought over again. In this sacred struggle it is now our privilege to take no mean part, and to it it is our glory to bring sacrifice."

It would be exceedingly interesting to know what the military caste and the Pan-German shouters of Berlin think of the impression they have made upon the Kahns, and upon thousands of others like them, in the United States.

Southend-on-Sea

THERE are, of course, people with a capacity for strange enthusiasms, people who find hidden beauties and attractions in a London motor bus, for instance, and such people might find something that appealed to them in the railway journey from London to Southend-on-Sea; but most people are not so gifted. Miles and miles of backs of houses, with occasional glimpses down the long gray streets, or the short gray streets, or the courts and alleys of East London, are what one sees; and then, when London is hardly left behind, comes the journey across the low-lying lands past Purfleet, on towards Tilbury, and beyond.

To the Londoner, however, or to those Londoners, and there are hundreds of thousands of them every year, who, when on holiday bent, incline naturally towards Southend, the journey in-between the backs of houses is neither here nor there. Whether they make their way through those devious streets of the City to Fenchurch Street, or board the through train to Southend, on any one of the many "District" stations, they are on holiday intent, and the holiday does not begin when they arrive at Southend, or end when they leave it. It begins when the day begins, and does not end until the last child has been conveyed home by the last parent, up the last darkened street, and the door has been shut for the night.

Southend, of course, with the places round about it, has quite a large resident population. Many of the people are season-ticket holders, on the District or other lines, and go into London, past the backs of the houses, every morning, except Sundays, and return every evening, except Sundays. They read most of the time, these people. Reading is one of the necessities of the journey.

The holiday makers, however, and Southend-on-Sea as a holiday resort, are what most people will be chiefly interested in. It was really Queen Caroline who "made the place." In 1804 she paid a visit there, and Londoners began to recognize the fact that Southend was really their nearest seaside resort, and began to resort there accordingly. A hundred years ago, however, Southend could have had no idea, not even in its most prophetic moods, of the glory which awaited it: of its pier, more than a mile long; of its huge hotel, a landmark up and down the river; or of the countless attractions which go to make up, in its fullness, the great holiday resort, which, more than once since the outbreak of the war, has been bombarded by the Germans from the air, as a "fortified place."

"Bathing is good," the guidebook might put it, "but the tide recedes with great rapidity for nearly a mile," and it is this vast wilderness of wet shore which often

stands out in the memory of the casual visitor to Southend; the visitor, that is, may not have much heart for its other attractions. Some people have no grateful remembrance of these stretches, and yet they have a beauty all their own. The little pools of water amidst the wet sand, stretching on for many miles towards Benfleet, have a way of catching the sunlight, in summer and winter, towards evening, and throwing it back again in red or gold. The coast of Kent, five miles away to the south, is just a hazy outline, across the river, and the intermittent stream of shipping makes its way far out in the great estuary, westward toward Tilbury and the Port of London, or eastward, out to sea and to the ends of the earth. That, of course, is one of the ways of reaching Southend, or it was in the days before the war—by sea. It was a holiday way. The man in a hurry, the business man, the season-ticket holder, the man who is always reading, never goes that way. But crowds of other people do, and many boats, in the course of a day, will come in from London and tie up alongside the great pier, or set out from it, past the Chapman Light, making east for the Tower Bridge. Southend-on-Sea is surely a holiday resort, all German official statements notwithstanding.

Notes and Comments

AS FAR as precocity is concerned, Paul Painlevé can compare his record to the Pascals, Newtons, and d'Alemberts. He knew enough of mathematics at the age of eleven and a half to get his bachelor degree. What he has done since is a matter of knowledge and admiration, in France and elsewhere. To quite a remarkable degree the career of M. Painlevé offers the combination of academic learning and strenuous public service. There lies his strength. He is at one and the same time a member of the Academy of Science, a professor at the Sorbonne, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Since the war began he has been, in turn, Minister of Public Education, Undersecretary for Inventions, and Minister for War, and now he is Premier.

As a delicate tribute to the Food Administration, and with the view of giving support to the vegetarian issue, somebody in Washington has written a play the leading characters of which are Michael Potatoeson, Thomas Onionson, Miss Peas, Jake Garlichstern, and Mrs. Cauliflower. The drama is in one act and is dedicated, quite properly, to Mr. Hoover. It is, of course, a play with a purpose, that of stimulating among the amusement seeking multitudes a desire for kitchen economy.

SINCE the Victoria Cross was first instituted, sixty-odd years ago, as a reward for conspicuous valor in the Crimea, the bestowals have not amounted to 1000. Five hundred and twenty-two was the number of the recipients before the beginning of the present war, and during the last three years, 317 men have won the most coveted of all decorations. The roll of the Victoria Cross will probably have been still further lengthened before the close of the war, though even now the number bestowed since 1914 is larger than the awards of the Crimea and the Mutiny put together.

UNFORTUNATELY there are many men who deserve the Victoria Cross and who somehow do not get it. There was an instance of a Tommy who insisted on taking water over a fire-swept bit of ground to some comrades who had been cut off from the British lines. There was apparently no possibility of supplies reaching them; their plight was evident, and this soldier resolved to meet it. He was warned by his officer what it would certainly mean for him, but nothing would turn him from his purpose. He made the journey, carrying the water bags not once, but several times, and he got through unscathed. So far he is still plain Private So-and-so, without a V. C. to his name.

WHEN a bank fails, it should be understood, it does not necessarily follow that the patrons lose all they have deposited, or any great percentage of it. Better safeguards are thrown about banks now, but in other days, in the United States, it often required no more than the starting of a "run" on one of these institutions to compel the closing of its doors. As his dividend on a \$2000 deposit in a bank which failed more than twenty years ago, a retired business man of Elwood, Ind., has just received \$1111.83. Far better results have come to others who have held on to their pass books and practiced watchful waiting. The receiver of one national bank, in the West, which was forced to the wall by a run and a panic, eventually paid out more than 600 per cent on the deposits. But it required a dozen years to employ the bank's assets to advantage.

EVIDENCE adduced at the recent trial, in Oklahoma, of a number of alleged foes of the selective draft plan, indicates that the "reunion" of the "Jones Family," which was arranged for July 27, and was to have been celebrated by the burning and looting of small towns and cities in all parts of the United States, was inconsiderately interrupted by the interference of the agents of the Government. Financed by propagandist paymasters, the event promised to be somewhat spectacular. Some day the fact will be realized that there are, in the United States, enough genuinely loyal people to make the perpetration of an outbreak like that planned by these plotters an impossibility.

W. A. BRANDENBURG, president of the Kansas State Manual Training Normal School, has not beaten about the bush concerning a matter of great present concern to the American people. He has announced, that is, his readiness to accept, forthwith, the resignation of instructors of the establishment who may find themselves in sympathy with Germany, or with the German philosophy of "Kultur." In serving this notice on the staff he was particular to add that he wanted no misunderstanding about the matter, and that those in doubt as to his position had better give the school the benefit, and leave at once. This is the kind of doctrine that is needed in all of the forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Alaska, and the insular possessions.